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Treasures of the barbarians

The Soviet Ministry of Culture has lent New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art a priceless collection of golden objects. They once adorned the fierce nomads who rode out of Central Asia to found an empire by the sea.

See page 18

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded in 1906 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

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Subscription Rates
North America: \$12.00 per year (single copy 25¢)
Europe: \$15.00 per year (single copy 30¢)
Japan: \$18.00 per year (single copy 35¢)
Other countries: \$20.00 per year (single copy 40¢)

Published daily except Sundays, Mondays and Holidays in the U.S.A. Weekly International Edition (available outside the U.S.A. only) is published weekly except on U.S.A. holidays. Single copies 25¢ (U.S.A.), 30¢ (Europe), 35¢ (Japan), 40¢ (other countries). Changes in rates for two weeks or more will be notified in advance.

Advertisements: Send to The Christian Science Monitor, 200 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass. 02116. Phone: (617) 282-2300.

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Postmaster: Please send address changes to The Christian Science Monitor, 200 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four weeks for change of address to take effect.

Second-class postage paid at Boston, Mass. and at additional mailing offices. Postage paid at New York, N.Y. for the International Edition.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 authorized by Post Office Department on May 1, 1974.

Postage paid at New York, N.Y. for the International Edition.

FOCUS

By Francis Renny

London
The British have always taken the view that one should never pay artists well — it only encourages them. As a result, Britain's public subsidies to the arts are about the lowest in Europe. Some say this ensures the survival of only the fittest painters, writers and musicians. Others appear to think it brings closer the ideal of stamping them out altogether.

A survey recently conducted by the Arts Council of Great Britain, the officially financed but self-governing body which passes out what subsidies there are, makes one wonder how long it will be before the latter school can stage its victory celebration — at least over painters, sculptors and graphic designers.

A questionnaire returned by a sample 240 artists — more than half of them under 35 years of age — showed their median (average) income to be £1300 (\$3000) for women and £2250 (\$5300) for men. Only one in ten (none of them women) earned as much as £4500 a year (\$10,600), while three out of ten earned £1500 (\$3500) or less.

Things begin to sound better when one reads that almost half the sample also worked as art teachers. But they cease to do so when it is appreciated that the income figures include their salaries as teachers. However, it is impossible to disagree with the Arts Council's conclusion that "Obviously a job in an art school... is an essential source of livelihood to many an artist."

That gloom thickens once more when it is discovered that — partly as an economy measure, partly from a misguided belief that all teachers of everything must be full-

time — practising artists are being dismissed from part-time teaching posts in British art schools. The policy deprives the artists of their bread and butter, and the students of contact with working, as opposed to academic, artists.

The further one looks, the grimmer the prospects for British painters, sculptors and illustrators become. Writers can more easily work part-time, or indulge in journalism and reviewing. Like musicians, they get some union backing. A British writer seldom pays an agent more than 15% commission. It is common for artists to lose 33-50% to their galleries, and the proportion of their earnings which must be spent on materials are far higher.

Then there are studios to be rented, frames and catalogues to be paid for.

Inflation — now roaring upwards in Britain like a rocket to Mars — has had an effect upon visual artists which is almost unknown to their confreres in other media. People with money to preserve have been buying paintings, prints and sculpture as investments, whether they personally like

Art for what's sake



them or not — what counts is the price. The result is the works of the already famous, and still more, those of the unknown. Including the newcomers, and still further.

Besides, people argue, at the end of the first things to be done is to order to pay the food bills.

And yet the competition in British Art schools remains as ever. The schools themselves, best to steer students into specializations like fashion design or typography rather than the vocation of fine art. The first, on security itself, has been boiled down to 10 principles of more or less general filter out the failures before acceptance, subject to a few final word begin, and that for every one who changes.

But when one looks at the survey, who can blame the artists' more profitable, like driving a

Eurosummit would relax barriers

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna
A few more weeks should show whether or not there is to be an all-European summit meeting together with the United States and Canada in Helsinki by the end of July.

The Finns need a month to make the necessary arrangements for a 35-nation conference which will attract not only heads of state, but also a thousand diplomats and officials and probably several hundred journalists.

Just a few weeks remain, therefore, to finish work on a document on European security and cooperation which the leaders will debate and endorse. Work on the document has been going on in Geneva for 2½ years.

Both Western and East-bloc diplomats are cautiously forecasting that the remaining negotiations — some military, others related to East-West exchanges — will be over in time. The agenda's three main areas of discussion are called "baskets" — in varying stages of completion.

The first, on security itself, has been boiled down to 10 principles of more or less general filter out the failures before acceptance, subject to a few final word begin, and that for every one who changes.

Basket one was the Soviet Union's obvious concern, because it will in effect give formal international sanction to Europe's frontiers as drawn by the wartime Western-Soviet alliance advice: aspiring artists to try and find a more profitable, like driving a

Here, the Soviets have secured essentially what they set out to get. The final argument now is over so-called "confidence-building" provisions in the military field. On these, the Soviets have made one concession, accepting a deadline for mutual advance notices of troop movements and exercises.

They stipulate, however, that this advance notice should be voluntary and not obligatory. Debate continues over precisely what "voluntarism" means. But both sides say an agreed formula will be found. The Soviets, meanwhile, surprised everyone by coming up with an unprecedented notification of some pending military exercise in Eastern Europe.

The second basket concerns economic and related forms of international cooperation, which, in the period and mood of détente, presented few substantial difficulties.

The third basket has been easily the most strongly disputed section of the draft document. The hope in the West is that it will outline some relaxation of barriers to contact and exchange between peoples. The West proposed this as a primary condition for a European conference.

The acceptance of the U.S.S.R.'s stand on the territorial status quo in Europe seems assured. It remains to be seen just how much, nonetheless, the West will receive in return in the way of freer movement of peoples and ideas between the communist and Western worlds.

It clearly will not be much immediately. But, "some small points" — say Western diplomats — have been gained, though they are but quasi-commitments to no more than normal humanitarian considerations. They cover such things as reuniting divided families (including property rights), family visits (concerning mostly the two Germanys) and East-West marriages.

Modest as these "gains" are, however, they have some significance. It is the first time the East bloc has been willing even to discuss such ordinary human affairs at this negotiation level and, moreover, to agree to put something in writing.

Some relaxation also is possible regarding circulation of noncommunist Western newspapers and periodicals in the communist countries. In the later stages of negotiation there was a noticeable abatement of the framed East-bloc propaganda about "subversion" by newspapers and other carriers of ideas.



The Parthenon has seen many navies come and go

Greece compels U.S. into lower military profile

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Government of Greece has followed that of Turkey in compromising for the time being on the question of ousting American bases from their respective territories.

Public opinion in both countries is going through an anti-American phase because of grievances against the U.S. for its policy over Cyprus. Greeks think the administration in Washington has been far too pro-Turkish ever since the Turkish landings in Cyprus last summer. Turks resent the cutoff of U.S. aid to Turkey by vote of Congress in an attempt to force concessions from Turkey to Greece and the Greek Cypriotes.

The prime ministers of Greece and Turkey, Constantine Karamanlis and Suleyman Demirel, are both basically pro-American in the sense that they both interpret continued membership in NATO and the continued protection of the U.S. defense umbrella as in their respective countries' national interests. But neither is in a position to disregard his public opinion which feels let down by the U.S.

U.S. understanding of this situation helped facilitate the agreement announced in Athens Tuesday whereby the U.S. will: (1) close its air base adjoining Athens airport; (2) stop the use of Eleusis as a home port by six destroyers of the U.S. Sixth Fleet; and (3) place remaining U.S. bases in Greece under Greek command.

These are all concessions to Greek public sentiment at the moment. But they are not really important things. What counts most is the word "conservation" in that part of the Athens announcement which read: "Agreement is also expected on the elimination, reduction, and conservation of other U.S. facilities in Greece." In other words, some

U.S. facilities (and probably the most important ones) are going to stay.

Last week, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Philip Hartman visited both Ankara and Athens. As he left Ankara it was reported that he had won from Turkish Premier Demirel agreement to postpone a decision on the future of U.S. bases in Turkey for at least three weeks.

These three weeks will at least provide an opportunity to see if there is any progress in the latest round of talks on Cyprus which began this week in Vienna. If there is, it could assuage the opinion of both the Greeks and the U.S. Congress — and the latter then might lift its ban on U.S. aid to Turkey.

Irish oil quest launched

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin
The Republic of Ireland has announced terms for offshore oil drilling in areas which could be richer than Britain's North Sea fields.

The Irish Government's share in any oil strikes will be between 65 and 80 percent. Minister of Industry and Commerce Judith Keating told a news conference.

This will be achieved through a flexible network of taxation, including a corporation tax of 50 percent of oil profit and 6 to 10 percent royalties, plus up to 50 percent direct state participation in drilling companies.

Disclosure of the government's decision on terms should allow postponed drilling operations to go ahead shortly.

The major oil companies which are granted licenses should provide training and spinoff industries that would benefit the entire Irish economy, Mr. Keating said.

Up to 50 oil companies have made bids for exploration licenses in Irish offshore areas. So far only Marathon Oil Corporation and Exxon of the United States have been granted licenses.

Marathon has had one commercial natural gas find and several encouraging oil strikes off Ireland's southern coast.

Bonn ponders over urban terror gangs

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
The West German Government, with the help of Swedish authorities, has won the latest skirmish with the country's radical leftwing terrorists, but by no means the entire war.

Karl Herold, chief of the Federal Criminal Office, told this correspondent that the threat of further terror is just as great now as it was before last week's seizure of the West German Embassy in Stockholm.

[Six German terrorists, one of them a woman, stormed the embassy April 24 and took 12 hostages. They blew up the building after West German authorities rejected their demand for the release of 26 members of the Baader-Meinhof anarchist organization now held in German jails. The West German military and commercial attaches were killed during the siege. One of the terrorists died later. The other five were captured and four were flown to Germany. The fifth was too badly injured to be moved.]

There are several reasons for the view expressed by Mr. Herold:

- The five captured terrorists do not appear to represent the core leaders of the anarchist movement still at large in West Germany.
- The anarchists are showing an alarming ability to regroup with fresh leadership.
- The Stockholm attack and recent trips by known terrorist sympathizers into Switzerland, France, Belgium, and Italy, as well as Scandinavia, indicate a potential internationalization of such activities.

West German authorities feel the tactics of the Stockholm terrorists were not so sophisticated as those of the gang which kidnapped Peter Lorenz, a West Berlin politician, two months ago. No one has been arrested for that crime yet.

In the Lorenz case five imprisoned terrorists were released as demanded and flown to Aden, South Yemen, in exchange for the politician's life.

Over the weekend a German news agency reported that South Yemen authorities, in the wake of the Stockholm attack, were holding the five freed terrorists in Aden under house arrest. There is speculation they may now be returned to German authorities.

With West Germany assuming an important role in world affairs and yet being highly sensitive to any suggestion of political or police extremes, the leadership must handle the problem of terrorism with the utmost care and decisiveness.

So far it appears to have done so with a considerable degree of success. Yet a fundamental political debate rips on over the causes of and solutions to anarchism and terror.

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A painter from outer space

By Dev Murarka
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Zvezdny Gorodok, U.S.S.R.
If the art exhibit had been held anywhere else in the Soviet Union, it might have been taken as the work of a talented, but dissident artist.

But the 40 or so paintings — landscapes, cosmoscapes and churchscapes — occupy a prestigious place in this special city's clubhouse.

The city is Zvezdny Gorodok, the Soviet Union's space control center. And the paintings are the spare-time work of Col. Alexei Leonov, the veteran Soviet cosmonaut who is to take part in the joint Soviet-American space flight this coming July.

American correspondents were allowed to view these paintings on their way to a press conference held during a visit by the American astronauts assigned to the joint mission — Thomas P. Stafford, Vance Brand, Donald Slayton, and back-up man Alan Bean.

It was a confused sort of occasion, with mutual back-slapping and wisecracks. No one appeared to be much concerned about possible snags in the coming flight.

Alan Bean probably best expressed this feeling when answering persistent questions. He said, "There is nothing slipshod about their operation," and expressed his confidence that, as far as can be possibly determined, everything will go well.

The American astronauts and their Soviet counterparts were transiting through the Soviet space control center for final training at the launching site in Central Asia, Tyuratam. Aside from President de Gaulle of France, the American astronauts will be the only foreigners to have been allowed there so far.

Little new light was thrown on the coming space mission during the press conference. It was Colonel Leonov's exhibit which made it a memorable occasion. Although the works were the product of his leisure time, there was little amateurish about them.

Colonel Leonov is perhaps most successful in landscapes, which have a lyrical quality about them. But it was moving and curious to see just how many churchscapes there were, too, about 10 even though they were less successful as paintings.

Most of his landscapes and church paintings were done in the Vladimir-Suzdal area, one of the regions containing the remains of medieval Russian culture and some of the most beautiful churches. He seems to spend most of his vacations in this region, only about a hundred miles from Moscow.

One painting, "Cosmic Morning, March 18, 1965," with the sun on a glowing red horizon, especially conveyed something of the color and romance of outer space. Maybe, after his next trip, Colonel Leonov will be inspired to do some more paintings in this genre.

Another Soviet novelist exiled

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Viktor Nekrasov, Soviet war hero and popular war novelist, has joined the ranks of Russian writers in exile.

While he still lived in the Soviet Union his works were translated into more than 30 languages, and one book, "In the Trenches of Stalingrad," won the Stalin prize of literature.

Mr. Nekrasov, who also was a member of the Soviet Communist Party, has had several brushes with the authorities since the early 1960s. But his real trouble began in 1960 when he signed a letter protesting the arbitrary arrest of a Ukrainian writer and later spoke at a memorial service for the tens of thousands of Jews killed by the Nazis at Babi-Yar.

Only Mr. Nekrasov's popularity enabled him to survive years of blacklisting and harassment in the Soviet Union. Right up to his emigrating, he tried to remain in his native Russia even if it meant no longer being published and becoming a literary non-person.

The last straw came early this year. "On January 17, nine polite people presented themselves in my (Kiev) apartment and for two days conducted a search. They would not touch me, they said, but they warned: 'Your friends should know that it is dangerous to be friendly with you.'"

That is how Mr. Nekrasov, during a brief stop-over in New York, described the circumstances prior to his departure.

"The friends knew," he said. "There were fewer phone calls. Some friends were arrested, others expelled from the party. And when they [his friends] started crossing to the other side of the street [instead of greeting him], I decided to leave." He received his papers without difficulty.

Lean, of smart appearance, conservatively groomed, shock of gray hair falling onto his forehead, Mr. Nekrasov looks like the front-line officer he once was. He speaks in a simple, classical Russian, shunning the bookish expressions.

Asked about the future of Russia, he replied: "It hardly be worse than under Stalin."

Although he comes from a religiously indifferent family which studied abroad before the revolution, Mr. Nekrasov commented on "the strong religious current in the Union, especially among the youth."

The fact that the politically more aloof and religiously committed Mr. Nekrasov has joined the board of the shows that the platform of the emigration has become.

Mr. Nekrasov's new novel, which will be published in London, is in the style of his travelogue, "On the Ocean," of 1963 which incensed former Premier S. Khrushchev because the West was not pictured as to party cliches.

Now living in Paris, Mr. Nekrasov visited Canadian of Ukrainian and Russian organizations. So far he has away from Westerners, although he knew the West well lived in Paris as a child.

More Western oriented and less dramatic than Alan Solzhenitsyn, Mr. Nekrasov adds a new feature to the ice.

Siberia's deep freeze

Live with care on permafrost

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Yakutsk, U.S.S.R.

"Pingers appear at the bottom of alases," the scientists announced. Then, for the benefit of his bewildered audience, he explained that "alases" are sinkholes left in the ground by melting permafrost and "pingers" are hills in the sinks formed by debris from the melting ice.

To the scientists at the Obruchev Institute of

Permafrost Studies the pingers and alases are all part of the workaday exploration of the deep frozen crust that covers half of the Soviet land area. These researchers study the 40,000-year-old permanently frozen ground of the Soviet Far North to find out why it stays frozen even when summer temperatures soar to 100° F. — and to explore how man can live and work on this permafrost.

Enough fundamental mysteries remain for the phenomenon to be nicknamed "the sphinx of the north."

Some problems have been solved at least partially by the Soviet permafrost institute and its counterparts in Canada and the United States.

The Canadians, for example, have recently developed test wells in permafrost areas that they say will pump oil without melting the surrounding earth into an impassable bog.

Several Soviet cities have been built on permafrost, with five- and even nine-story buildings set on pylons and props. They form an insulating cushion of air to keep building heat away from the ground. Sections of the old turn-of-the-century Trans-Siberian Railroad and half of the new Trans-Siberian line under construction traverse permafrost. The Soviets

have even built one dam on permafrost, at Vilyuisk.

Permafrost construction costs two to three times as much as ordinary construction, however. And it is often unsuccessful. Despite all the Soviet experience Pravda complained last July that 80 new apartment buildings in one permafrost town had to be abandoned within four years because of ground heaves and consequent damage to the buildings. It said that half of all structures put up on frozen ground suffer major or minor deformations.

The problem of building permanent roads or oil pipeline of any length is still challenging. The Soviet Union has laid extensive pipelines in the Siberian northwest around Nadyn, but these have essentially been placed in melted ribbons of old river beds in between patches of "discontinuous" permafrost.

All these practical problems are especially vexing to a nation anxious to exploit the vast oil, gas, and other resources of a frigid Siberia. The basic difficulty is that permafrost areas tend to be frozen swamps, and once the earth is melted, heavy structures or machinery sink into the ground.

This means, for example, that tracked vehicles adept at crossing permafrost terrain

destroy the moss cover and leave behind a morass that could last a century. Yet if the entire permafrost layer is destroyed, this area becomes a desert with no floor to keep the meager annual 8.8 inches of precipitation at the surface.

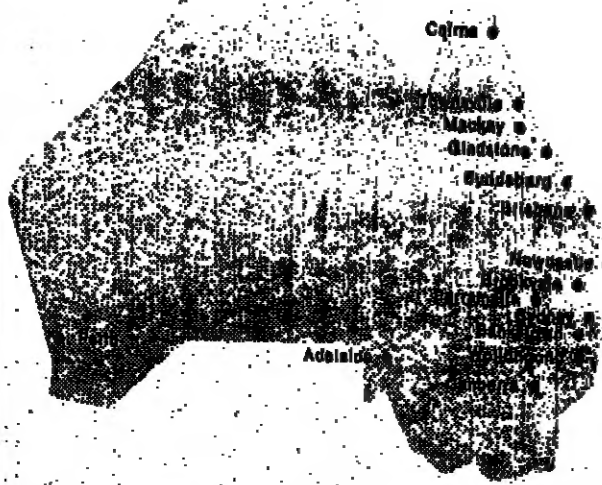
Specialists do not yet know how to restore those areas where the delicate permafrost ecology has already been fractured — nor do they know what the long-term damage will be. They see particular danger in degradation of relatively shallow permafrost zones of 10 to 20 yards depth. Soviet-American research cooperation is therefore especially aimed at learning how to recultivate and restore areas that man has already altered.

Basic Soviet research is now directed at analyzing areas of degradation and expansion of permafrost to understand the processes better and draw up long-term forecasts. The permafrost institute has a good natural laboratory in the great Siberian rivers that flow north to the Arctic Ocean. In one spring season alone these rivers bring to the coast substantial amounts of sand and other sediments, which then freeze into permafrost.

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Vietnam tests U.S. will in S.E. Asia

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The whirling blades of U.S. helicopters carrying the last of 1,000 Americans and about 5,500 Vietnamese to the decks of American aircraft carriers herald a new era for the United States in Southeast Asia.

Officials here see the U.S. maneuvering in an Asian communist world with tensions not only between Moscow and Peking, but also between Peking and Hanoi, and Hanoi and Phnom Penh.

At the same time, Washington faces challenges in the noncommunist Asian world.

The State Department is concerned with the Philippines where President Marcos has announced a reassessment of relations with the Americans. The U.S. estimate is that he will be satisfied with improved terms for the operation of American bases. But the prospect of wide-spread neutralism is not dismissed lightly.

Most seriously affected by the American debacle in Vietnam and Cambodia is Thailand which has asked the Americans to close out their bases within a year. While this may yet be deferred, American analysts can see no long-term future for what was once considered the cutting edge of the American presence in Southeast Asia.

Indonesia has been affected; the anticommunist government there is now more skeptical about the United States.

South Korea, described by one American official as "very uptight," is worried now about the "adventurous" North Koreans. It wonders whether the Americans would really be willing to use the troops still in the South to fight the communists.

In Japan, which until now has been considered separately from the events in Vietnam, a wave of uncertainty about the mutual security agreement with the United States can be seen. Yet, whereas elsewhere in the area the American disaster seems to have strengthened neutralist elements, among the Japanese the prevailing sentiment appears to be that the alliance with the U.S. — the country's only present source of defense — must be strengthened.

The big Chinook copters plucking passen-

Saigon: 'O.K., fini, bye-bye'

Daniel Southerland, the Monitor's correspondent in Asia, was among the last group of Americans airlifted out of Saigon before the city fell on April 30. He filed this eye-witness report just before he left.

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The United States abandoned Saigon in frenzied disorder after senior South Vietnamese officers fled from their posts and the communists continued their push on Saigon airport.

The once-immaculate U.S. Embassy compound was littered with trash, confetti-like bits of paper and other debris. U.S. Marines worked frantically to bring some order and help Americans and Vietnamese get out on Marine helicopters. Saigon's new Prime Minister Vu Van Mau, announced in a concession to the communists that he was asking all Americans to leave within 24 hours. Senior officials from the old regime, several Vietnamese senators, and a few police and intelligence officers who had worked with the Americans were among those awaiting evacuation from the embassy.

American officials seemed to have no idea whether the communists would try to push all the way into the city. But it appeared that with senior officers abandoning their posts, Saigon was likely to put up little resistance if the communists wanted to take the city.

Police fired over the heads of panic-stricken Vietnamese crowded around the embassy



Off to the rice paddies: after an eternity at war tranquillity returns to South Vietnam

gers from the roof of the fortress-like American Embassy, from several private houses, and from Cantho in the Mekong Delta, ended a generation of American involvement in Indo-China. They fulfilled the last communist condition for concluding a cease-fire with the government of Duong Van Minh as head of a neutralist transitional regime.

But State Department officials see the new Vietnam evolving into a significant communist military and political force, bolstered by several billion dollars worth of American military equipment left on the battlefield.

Meanwhile, Monitor correspondent Geoffrey Sperling Jr. reports from Washington that

President Ford seeking to shore up the U.S. posture in the world, now is stressing a new theme.

Those close to the President say his plans are as follows:

• First, he will push hard for a strong military arm, and that he is prepared to make an all-out fight with congressional opponents as he seeks a \$100 billion defense budget.

• He will continue to pursue détente with both the Soviets and Chinese, hoping that before his term is over he will be able to make solid steps toward disarmament. He still thinks that, despite Vietnam, these nations are inclined to seek peaceful accommodations with the U.S.

• Israel: The United States will still back Israel, but put pressure on the Israelis to make concessions to the Arabs — in return for a guarantee that the U.S. will guarantee Israel's national entity.

Thailand wooed by Soviet Union

By Dev Maranka
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
The Soviet Union sees in United States setbacks in Indo-China an opportunity to try to woo away from the American camp the new government in Thailand next door.

For this reason the foreign-policy moves of the Soviet Union have been noted with approval and even encouraged.

The Soviet calculation is that if Thailand moves out of the American orbit, it will not be easily amenable to the Chinese influence and this will provide Moscow with a good opportunity to compete with Peking in the region.

The prospects of a falling out between Peking and Hanoi are already quite appealing to Soviet policy makers.

Recent Soviet comments have noted that the Pramoj government in Bangkok has demanded the withdrawal of American troops and planes from bases in Thailand, that it put a stop to American military assistance to the former Lon Nol regime in Cambodia and other similar measures designed to restrict American activity which involved Thailand.

In the latest issue of the weekly New Times, G. Kravchik gives a Soviet blessing to these

• The President will make it clear Russians that they should not make military miscalculation in that part of the world.

• The President now will concentrate more on bettering relations with countries in Europe. His upcoming visit to Brussels at the end of May is significant.

• The President will also seek to improve relations with Latin America. A visit to Latin America now is unlikely.

• Domino Theory. Insiders say the President no longer is leaning on the domino theory as much as he once did. Henry A. Kissinger — that cold Asia now will fall to communist aftermath of the U.S. departure from Vietnam.

Laotian factions battle for strategic road junction

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

There is anxiety in Laos about the possible effect on that relatively quiet kingdom of the sweeping Communist victories in neighboring South Vietnam and Cambodia.

A symptom of the nervousness is the continuing though localized fighting between the right-wing Royal Armed Forces and the left-wing Communist-dominated Pathet Lao

around the key road junction of Sala Phou Khoun.

This junction is important for several reasons. It lies along Highway 13, which links the royal capital of Luang Prabang in the north with the administrative capital of Vientiane in central Laos. It also controls access to Highway 7 leading to the Plain of Jars, the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos, and the North Vietnamese border.

Many non-Communist Laotians believe that the Communists, flushed with victory in

Cambodia and South Vietnam, will want to move to a more dominant position than that which they have been holding in Laos. At present they are part of a coalition government under Prince Souvanna Phouma, set up in April, 1974. This arrangement has kept Laos relatively quiet until now while battles raged on in Cambodia and South Vietnam.

Officially there is a single government in Laos commanding the loyalty of right and left wings alike. But effective control of territory remains split between the Royal Armed Forces and the Pathet Lao. Basically the fighting at Sala Phou Khoun results from one side suspecting that the other is trying to steal a march on it.

Despite increased concern on the part of non-Communist Laotians, most diplomats in the country believe that the uneasy coalition is likely to continue for the time being. One of

the reasons for this is that the United States, the Chinese, and the Russians are thought to prefer it that way.

One of the question marks in the story, though, is how the North Vietnamese now feel. Historically the Communists in Hanoi have always looked upon fighting in South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos as part of a whole: their lifelong aim to bring all of former French Indo-China under their sway. As in Cambodia, however, the North Vietnamese have increasingly understood how their attitudes could produce resentment among non-Vietnamese whom they sought to control.

Broadly speaking, North Vietnamese forces in Laos have not involved themselves in fighting between the Laotian camps — although at one time Pathet Lao forces were mainly North Vietnamese officered. That is no longer the case.



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Persian Gulf

States forge pact to keep big powers at bay

By John Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
In a startling reversal of the former hostility and mistrust among them, Iraq, Iran, and Saudi Arabia are moving toward agreement on a nonaggression pact to ward off either Soviet or United States interference in the Persian Gulf area.

The concept of a nonaggression pact and the growing harmony among Iran and its Arab neighbors was disclosed by a high-ranking Arab Government official in the gulf, according to the Arab Press Service (APS), a private oil and economic bulletin published here.

President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria proposed the idea as a first step toward regional detente in the gulf, with a view to keeping the big powers out of local gulf disputes, the APS said.

Iraqi Vice-President Saddam Hussein told the Washington Post in an interview published last week that Iraq hoped the gulf states would move toward a collective security system of their own.

The Iraqi-Iranian Algiers agreement of March 6 to end their border hostilities, in which President Boumedienne played a key role, provided a foundation for the projected new gulf pact. The first sacrifice arising from its implementation was the Kurdish nationalist movement in northern Iraq, cut off from its former Iranian military aid and now going underground.

Arab diplomats here believe the second sacrifice to gulf security may be asked of Kuwait. Iraq wants the strategic Kuwaiti islands of Warbah and Bubiyan in order to

fortify them for the defense of Iraq's Persian Gulf oil terminal nearby.

These diplomats say the Shah of Iran has dropped his opposition to Iraqi acquisition of the islands.

(After Iraqi forces attacked Kuwait border posts on their undemarcated boundary in March, 1973, Iran warned it would oppose any Iraqi move into the islands by military force, whether Kuwait wanted such Iranian help or not.)

Saudi Arabia also may have withdrawn its earlier objection to the Iraqi interest in the islands. Iraqi radio attacks on the Saudi monarchy ended earlier this year, and there were Iraqi-Saudi talks at the time of the late King Faisal's funeral in March which reportedly included discussion of the islands.

Afterward, Iraqi's Saddam Hussein praised Saudi "understanding of our viewpoints" on preserving the Arab character of the gulf.

One reason for past Saudi and Iranian opposition to transfer of the islands to Kuwait,

opposition shared by the United States, was the apprehension that the Soviet Union might acquire air bases there.

Moscow's overtures, however, appear to have been rejected by Baghdad, which without ending its military alliance with the Soviets has welcomed closer economic ties with the West.

Iraq and Iran, which in early March stood on the brink of war, now are promoting cooperation in oil policy between themselves and among other gulf powers, including the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

At Algiers, the Saudis, Iraqis, and Iranians appear to have agreed that each would help build up sufficient combined strength to meet outside intervention by the United States, the Soviets, or anyone else.

Iran's contribution is its huge military buildup. Saudi Arabia is building big new base complexes near the Iraqi border and on the gulf coast near Abu Dhabi.

Iraq would try to acquire and fortify



By Joan Forbes, staff

Warbah and Bubiyan and strengthen its small Persian Gulf oil mouth of the formerly disputed Shatt river boundary with Iran.

'Black gold' still a weapon warns Saudi oil minister

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
He is cherubic, mustachioed, American-educated, and so fond of jogging that he even does it on long jet flights.

And his message is plain: Do not heed talk (that he says is inspired by Israelis) to the effect that oil will not again become a weapon in the struggle between Arabs and Israelis.

Ahmed Zaki Yamani speaks for Saudi Arabia, as the country's minister for petroleum affairs. On his recent visit to Washington, he says he was not taken seriously when he warned of an Arab embargo before the 1973 Mideast war.

Now, he says, an Arab embargo is again possible, and not just if fighting breaks out. It

could come, he says, if Israel annexes the West Bank and the Golan Heights . . . if Israel refuses to negotiate any further.

Mr. Yamani had been carefully briefed before he left Riyadh by King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd. In Washington, he met Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, other top State Department officials, and key members of Congress.

"Please don't force us to institute another embargo," he told one official. "We don't want it, although we can afford it and you can't."

During the 1973 war, according to Mr. Yamani, the Saudis were anxious to prevent destructive economic consequences. Their aim was first to draw the attention of the Western world to the problem the Arabs have with Israel, and second to underline that

common interest the United States has with the Arabs.

But in another war, Saudi action might be more drastic, especially if an attempt were made to put into effect the plan to share oil among the Western nations.

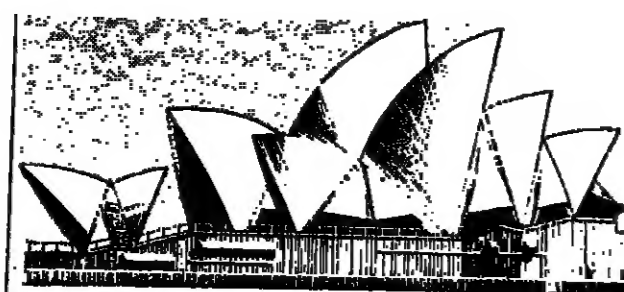
Mr. Yamani does not believe the Japanese would ever go along with such a plan. Yet he fears that the attempt to put it into operation could have effects that would be disastrous to Western civilization.

Another thing that clearly worries the Saudi oil minister is the threat to use American military force against Saudi Arabia in the event of a new embargo. Sharply rejecting some American speculation that the flow of oil could be resumed within a few months, he asserts that, after the wells had been blown up

by the Saudis it would take three to five years to get them back into production.

Other situations short of war that might result in renewed use of the embargo, as Mr. Yamani explained it to American officials, could be outright annexation of the West Bank and the Golan Heights, or categorical refusal to negotiate.

Mr. Yamani and other Saudis have been systematically spreading this warning not only in Washington but also in the other oil-consuming nations. Observing that there already have been some signs of shifts of opinion among prominent Americans, such as Sen. Charles H. Percy and Sen. George McGovern, he anticipates further shifts resulting from the observations of other American legislators who travel in the Middle East this summer.



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Canada



'Back-door immigrant' turned back at Montreal airport

Immigration curb seen likely

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa
Canada is pondering the need for new restrictions on the flow of immigrants to its shores.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's government is increasingly concerned about the country's ability to absorb large numbers of immigrants, particularly in a time of recession.

But the Prime Minister is moving cautiously on the issue. He has published a so-called "green paper" outlining several policy options for the future, but a final decision on immigration limits is months away.

Later this month a parliamentary committee will tour the country, holding hearings to gauge public opinion on the sensitive issue. Legislation may not be ready for Parliament until next year.

The policy review became necessary when global inflation, economic stagnation, food shortages, energy problems, population pressures, and other difficulties suddenly made Canada a good place to live.

Last year, 218,000 immigrants were welcomed to Canada — the largest number in seven years. That is a lot of immigrants for a nation of 22.5 million, particularly when the influx is directed toward the largest cities.

By comparison, the United States, with a population roughly 10 times larger, has cut back immigration to 280,000 persons annually since 1965, with a 20,000 ceiling per country.

The green paper's immigration options for Canada are broad. Depending on the Trudeau government's final choice, the country's popu-

lation could range from 28.4 million to 34 million by the year 2001.

While the Canadian economy may have outperformed those of most industrialized nations during the last year, the country's dogged with economic uncertainties which have roused opponents of immigration.

Concern about the country's "absorption capacity" — the ability to shelter and employ even highly skilled immigrants — is accompanied by a certain amount of racism.

A decade ago, three-quarters of Canada's immigrants were from Europe while only 10 percent came from Asia. Last year, of the newcomers were from Europe and a quarter were from Asia.

The increasingly nonwhite composition of immigrants and some government officials, who fear a white backlash against immigration.

During the 1972 election campaign, there was a strong reaction against Mr. Trudeau's decision to admit 5,000 Ugandan Asians who contributed to the Liberal government's loss of its parliamentary majority in the balloting.

The green paper glossed over the growing unease about nonwhite immigrants from the third world, claiming Canadian society has far as displayed "resilience" in handling many foreign immigrants with so little social stress.

For political reasons, the Trudeau government has avoided taking a strong stand on there has been widespread debate of the issue.

But it seems likely the government will eventually adopt the green-paper option of annual, global ceiling for the total immigration movement, with priorities for various national groups.

Canada chooses eager beaver

By Don Sellar
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa
The United States pays homage to its symbolic eagle.

Great Britain bows to the lion.

And Canada now embraces an amphibious, broad-tailed, soft-furred rodent — the beaver.

In fact, the Canadian Parliament has enshrined the beaver — *Castor canadensis* — in law as "a national symbol."

A bill elevating the industrious little creature — remember "Busy as a beaver"? — recently cleared the House of Commons and Senate with a minimum of debate.

The new symbol — which has adorned the back of Canadian 5-cent pieces for years — was toasted by parliamentarians when it passed into law.

The beaver joins the maple leaf and the scarlet-crowned mountain as tokens of Canadian nationhood, although the new law does nothing to protect him from trappers.

Ironically, federal politicians became interested in granting this honor to the beaver only when it appeared the creature was about to be stolen by American legislators.

A bill sponsored by New York Sen. Bernard Smith sought to adopt *Castor canadensis* as the state's official emblem, partly because it had

appeared on the state's original flag back in the late 1700s.

News of this proposal, together with the revelation that Oregon had adopted the beaver as its official symbol, quickly snowballed into a Canadian political cause celebre.

"Yankee doodle with your own symbol," one perturbed Western Canadian wrote in reaction to the New York Senator's bill.

"Foll the foul Castorappers," urged an Ontario writer.

As cards, letters and petitions began to materialize by the thousands, Sean O'Sullivan, a 23-year-old opposition Progressive Conservative member of Parliament made his move.

He introduced a private member's bill on behalf of the beaver, knowing full well it had no prospect of becoming law without support from the ruling Liberal Party.

Outmaneuvered by Mr. O'Sullivan as they were, the Liberals could not ignore the overwhelming public sentiment gushing up in support of the idea.

So the government gave in gracefully and took the highly unusual step of supporting an opposition member's bill.

As a result, the beaver that bedecked the nation's first stamp and the fur-trading Hudson's Bay Company coat of arms in earlier days, is a protected symbol of Canada.



By Gene Langley, staff artist

Annual Meeting Schedule



MONDAY, JUNE 2
Annual Meeting 2:00 p.m.
Evening Meeting 7:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3
Morning Meeting 10:00 a.m.
Afternoon Meeting 2:00 p.m.
Evening Meeting 7:30 p.m.

These meetings are open only to members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Doors will be open 45 minutes early.

Registration

Tickets to the meetings will be available as follows:

SUNDAY, JUNE 1
12 noon to 6:30 p.m. on the plaza near the Church Colonnade

MONDAY, JUNE 2
8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on the plaza near the Church Colonnade, and
1:00 to 7:30 p.m. at John B. Hynes Auditorium

TUESDAY, JUNE 3
8:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. at John B. Hynes Auditorium

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Child-care facilities in John B. Hynes Auditorium, for children up to age 12, will open one hour before Annual Meeting and half an hour before each of the other meetings.

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Pentagon changes tactics

Shifts emphasis from guerrilla training

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The United States is shifting strategy on the extent to which this nation should become involved in fighting any future limited "guerrilla" wars.

As the last Americans and as many South Vietnamese as possible are pulled out of Indo-China, the attitude of Pentagon planners is leaning toward staffing of self-sufficient "quick strike" units such as the Rangers and slightly away from groups trained to work with local forces (such as the U.S. Special Forces — "Green Berets").

The Vietnamese intervention, it is recalled, started out as a limited action — as Americans sought to aid and train local South Vietnamese forces.

For anxious Defense Department planners, the international problems that in part led to the need for these two units — Rangers and Green Beret — are still much in evidence.

Pentagon officials clearly are troubled about the mounting scale of guerrilla warfare in northern Thailand, and the resulting push

by Thai political and military leaders toward detachment from the U.S.

It also is known that top Pentagon strategists, from Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger down, are concerned about the possibilities of long-range subversion in Indonesia, with its huge Chinese population, as well as the danger of stepped-up military activity on the border between North and South Korea. In the latter case, terrorist bands will attempt penetration (often successfully) across the demilitarized zone between the two Koreas.

But Pentagon "concern," analysts say, no longer means a willingness, nor even legal ability, to help ward off internal subversion in other nations. Hence, it is believed significant that the Pentagon is stepping up somewhat its training of Ranger units, geared for self-sufficient, more conventional warfare, even while somewhat downplaying Special Forces units, at least compared to the 1960s.

There are two Ranger battalions: the First Battalion (Rangers), 75th Infantry, at Ft. Stewart, Georgia, activated in August, 1974, and now at full strength of 588 men; the

Second Battalion (Rangers), 75th Infantry, at Ft. Lewis, Washington, which was activated last fall and is not yet up to full strength.

A third battalion now is planned for early 1976. A date for the activation of the unit and its location have not yet been announced.

Throughout the 1960s there were six or seven Ranger companies, but the total number of men was not believed to have been more than 400 at any time. The Pentagon, in fact, has not had Ranger battalions, as now is the case, since Korean war days.

The Rangers, who receive airborne training, are designed to be highly mobile and self-sufficient and are trained for situations ranging from jungle to desert and Arctic warfare. They are, in effect, "quick strike" forces that could, for example, be deployed into the Mideast on short notice.

The Special Forces (Green Berets), by contrast, who numbered upward of 10,000 or so in the mid 1960s, now are down to 5,500 men. Left are three Green Beret units in the U.S., plus a Special Forces battalion in West Germany and a second battalion in Panama.

Both the Rangers and Special Forces are volunteer units.

Jobs vs. inflation

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Can the U.S. reduce nationwide unemployment below 6

percent without risking high inflation?

This stark question, implying five million or more Americans continually jobless, is explored by experts, looking beyond the recession toward the problem of "structural unemployment."

"The economy," says labor economist Curtis Gilroy, "because of structural impediments, does not seem to be able to absorb a large and growing labor force."

What impediments? "Technological changes," replies Mr. Gilroy of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), "educational deficiencies, and rising population," among others.

More than 40 percent of all black teen-agers cannot find jobs. For white teen-agers, the unemployment rate is 18 percent, reports the BLS, a branch of the U.S. Department of Labor.

More than one million "discouraged workers" have stopped looking for work and no longer are listed as unemployed. If this number is added to the nation's 8.7 percent jobless rate, the number of Americans out of work soars above 9 million.

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Grim housing cost Be it ever so humble its price is sky-high

By David T. Cook
Business and financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
If you don't earn \$23,300, you can't afford to buy the average new home in the United States, according to a new study — and it will be some time before the situation improves. The average cost of new homes in 1974 was \$41,300, the study shows.

Only one out of six American families can now afford to purchase the average-priced new home, a recent congressional Joint Economic Committee (JEC) report says. It would take an annual income of \$23,300 to make all the necessary payments on the average-priced new home, the JEC says. But the average U.S. family's income is only \$12,051, according to the most recent Census Bureau figures.

And existing homes are not that much more affordable. The average price of existing homes sold in 1974 was \$35,800. Only one out of five American families have the \$21,170 annual income it would take to cover the cost of such a home, the committee says.

There is one potential bright spot on the housing scene, housing industry officials say. Because builders have begun constructing some smaller houses with less costly features on smaller lots, "there is a good possibility the increase in average new home prices may have been arrested already," says Michael Sumichrast, chief economist for the National Association of Home Builders.

If this trend toward construction of more utilitarian homes continues and accelerates, "I wouldn't be surprised" if the average new home price actually declined in 1975, he says.

Last week, as the first, hesitant signs of some industry growth emerged, the Senate passed a bill which would offer 400,000 middle American families a \$1,000 down payment grant or a six-year subsidy on the mortgage interest rates they pay on a newly purchased dwelling.

Under the Senate's interest rate subsidy plan, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) would pay the difference between a 6 percent interest rate and the current prevailing rate in the open market. The subsidy would taper off at the end of a six-year period.

Although the House has passed similar legislation, any homeowners assistance package which emerges from a House-Senate conference is considered a prime candidate for presidential veto. The administration is reported to consider the estimated \$700-million cost of the program too high.

And with the limited congressional mortgage aid now pending, "the relative availability of homes for households in the \$20,000-\$25,000 income bracket in 1975 is likely to be much more limited than in previous years," the Joint Economic Committee study says.

And this grim forecast would not be changed even if the housing industry's recovery is much more rapid than expected. "Even if housing starts recover to the level of 1972 or even 1973, the price structure will be such as to severely limit the availability of homes to those families with incomes below the national average," the committee concludes.

In March, housing starts were at the second lowest on record — an annual rate of 804,000 units. This rate was down 35 percent from a year earlier.



Senator Edward M. Kennedy

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Not every Democrat's No. 1 choice

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
A new Monitor survey of Democratic leaders around the U.S. raises a question about the widely accepted assumption that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts should be available, would be a "sure thing" for nomination by his party for president on 1976.

Of 308 state chairmen and national committeemen surveyed, 118 replied (a very high response in surveys of this type) — and only 31 of them named Senator Kennedy as their first choice.

That represents 26 percent of replies received.

The Senator did outpoll the next most frequently named figure — Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota — by three to one: Senator Humphrey was top choice of 11 leaders. Former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter was picked by 9, Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, by 8, and Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona by 6.

More than a dozen other figures received less than six votes each.

Clearly, many Democrats simply do not want to express their choice so far ahead of the election. But the 118 who did reply — from big cities and rural areas around the country — did have a chance to confirm the conventional wisdom among political observers that the Democratic convention would almost automatically nominate Senator Kennedy if he were available or draft him.

Instead, only 31 leaders took that opportunity. None of them commented, beyond writing in the Senator's name at the top of their lists. (Leaders were asked to list their choices for the Democratic nomination, in order.)

Those who did not choose Senator Kennedy, and who did write in comments, seemed to concentrate on the Chappaquiddick incident. Sample comments: "He is not electable," "His credibility is gone."

The survey findings put in some doubt the prospect of a draft by the Democratic convention, despite the failure of two-thirds of those surveyed to reply.

The Senator announced that he would not be a candidate last September. Citing family responsibilities, he said his decision was "firm, final, and unconditional."

He added: "There is absolutely no circumstance or event that will alter the decision. I will not accept the nomination. I will not accept a draft." He also said he would open any effort to nominate him or to promote his candidacy in any way.

Speculation has continued, however, that he will be nominated or drafted, as the field of potential Democratic candidates grows steadily, and as President Ford battles the Democrats in Congress over domestic and foreign policies. The White House has denied a new spate of stories that the President will not run in 1976.

Latest public figure to say that Sen. Kennedy will run is House Democratic leader Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., who said April 24 that the Senator "is going to be nominated and he is going to be elected. . . . I think he's going to be drafted, to be perfectly truthful." Sen. Kennedy's office later issued another denial that he would run.

Black Muslims work for a nation within a nation

By Susan E. Rist
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
They refer to themselves as the Nation of Islam.

There is a developing nation, a black nation which their members, Black Muslims, hope to make economically independent of white America.

They are, in the words of one observer, "the only [black] group with an organized economic structure and a strong sense of community." They control the goods and services black people need, be it food, clothing, or shelter," says Charles 67X, editor of Muhammad Speaks, the Black Muslim newspaper, which has a circulation of 800,000.

The Black Muslim religion was founded by the late Elijah Muhammad through his mentor, W. D. Fard, in Detroit in the early 1930s and was moved to its present national headquarters in Chicago in 1964.

While growing philosophically, the movement has expanded into various economic activities as well.

It is estimated the Nation of Islam has assets between \$60 million and \$80 million and anywhere from 75,000 to 2 million religious followers.

The current recession affects the Nation of Islam, but members still see unlimited opportunity for future economic development.

"For instance, if 100 percent of our food has been prepared and produced outside of our community, then we have a long way to go," Charles 67X said.

"But if we can produce millions of dollars in income by just taking a tiny fraction of that in the way of self-production and self-help, you can imagine the impact as we get a stronger grip and begin to command the total market," he continued.

Chicago's Black Muslim population alone has about 25 businesses, including a garment factory, clothing store, restaurants, snack shops, bakeries, dry cleaners, a grocery store, and authorized Muslim schools.

The Black Muslims have also established controlling interest in Guaranty Bank & Trust, on Chicago's South Side.

Jobs are provided — through these enterprises — for many of Chicago's Black Muslims as well as some blacks outside of their ranks.

No figures were available, however, although Lloyd Hogan, director of the Black Economic Research Center, has "a feeling that the numbers of black citizens employed by the 'nation' is small by comparison to the total black population."

Employing black workers helps to keep both jobs and money flowing within the black community, says Charles 67X.

A man who gets his paycheck at the Muhammad Speaks newspaper, he explained,

can do his banking at the Muslim bank; buy his groceries at the Muslim supermarket; buy clothing for himself and his family at a Muslim clothing store; buy his bread and milk at the Muslim bakery.

"Rather than employing other ethnic nationals, through our patronage of them, we employ ourselves," the editor said.

Such economic development is not new to Chicago.

In several metropolitan areas with large black populations — Philadelphia, New York, Atlanta, Los Angeles — there are comparatively high levels of Black Muslim economic productivity, says Mr. 67X.

"The Nation of Islam is the only ethnic majority in Newark," said a spokesman for Mayor Kenneth Gibson. "They, by far, conduct more businesses than any other black organization in the community."

With 20,000 acres of Muslim-owned land under cultivation, the "nation" is moving back to the farm as the basis of its economy, and providing much of its own meat, poultry and produce products.

"The Black Muslims have adequately demonstrated that a people can be self-sufficient and provide the basic necessities," says Wayne Wright, executive assistant to the president of the National Business League. "They should serve as a very good model for any people."

From page 1

*Can votes stop communism: a lesson from Finland and Portugal

Constituent Assembly, in which 92 percent of the registered voted.

That, alas, is a memory denied to the South Vietnamese during the 21 years from the Geneva agreement dividing Vietnam provisionally to the capitulation of Saigon. Both Portugal and South Vietnam have a high proportion of illiterate but not stupid adults. In Portugal the armed forces strictly kept their hands off the April 25 election, though critics will say it was only after they robbed it of much of its meaning by forcing political parties to agree beforehand to the military's continuing dominant political power.

Nevertheless, the voting itself was demonstrably free, and the results a victory for the non-Communist parties, whether Socialist or further to the right. Communists and Socialists — are marching together in May Day parades; but the Socialists — who won 38 percent of the poll — are conscious of their strength, and their leader, Mario Soares, has openly twitted the Communists for centralism without democracy.

In Vietnam, first there was the dictatorship of Ngo Dinh Diem, and then that of a rapid succession of military regimes, culminating in the 10-year rule of Nguyen Van Thieu. His power reposed on the armed forces (which he controlled and manipulated) and on the general belief of the Vietnamese that he enjoyed the wholehearted backing of the United States. He did not fall until these two props were withdrawn, and by then it was too late to save the South.

Several times in Vietnam there was popular enthusiasm for elections, but each time it was demonstrated that the votes had been tampered with. Today as the South Vietnamese go under Communist rule, the only comparison they can make is between two kinds of authoritarian rule, the only difference being that one kind was less efficient and more arbitrary, with more loopholes for individual freedom. That is not sufficient motivation to fight and to win a cruel war.

And where does Finland fit into the equation?

This reporter visited Helsinki after lengthy sojourns both in Saigon and in Moscow. Finland is the only part of the old Czarist empire that has managed to remain independent continuously since World War I. But it did so at a frightful cost: civil war between reds and whites just after World War I; two wars with the Soviet Union during World War II. The Finns lost a whole generation of men, had to cede one-tenth their territory, and pay \$455 million in reparations to the Soviet Union. But they survived.

Like the Vietnamese, the Finns have a reputation for political quarrelsomeness. They have had parties galore, sometimes grouped around a single personality. But when war came, they closed ranks. More important, for all the sympathy they received from the West during the Winter War (1939-1940), "no one came to our aid," as one Finn told me. "We were on our own, and we know it." Soviet tanks never rolled into Helsinki because the Finns accepted the consequences of their geographic position and made the best of it.

terms they could long before they were physically defeated.

A Vietnamese friend, a high-ranking diplomat, was interested in the example of Finland and thought it could be made relevant to that of his own country. But neither he, nor most of his friends, could really face up to the fact that when the crunch came, it was not their capacity to influence the White House, or Congress, or the Pentagon, that would win the war. It was what they could do when they knew they stood absolutely alone, as Finland had from 1939 to 1940 and again in 1944.

Knowing this does not diminish the tragedy of South Vietnam, nor lessen the self-searching going on in American thinking, whether official or private, as to what went wrong. But Finland shows that a democratic nation can survive, even without external military aid and with a communist superpower as a neighbor. If it maintains unity, self-reliance, and the skill to play whatever few cards it may hold. And Portugal confirms democracy's age-old lesson, that there is no substitute for free elections.

From page 1

*World sends relief to Vietnam

Lowry of the Church World Service, two tons of medical supplies, milk, food, and clothes are being readied in Europe for shipment to the communist-occupied territories in South Vietnam.

A major concern of the relief agencies has been their inability to establish direct contact with their teams of workers in the occupied areas. Some agencies have managed to communicate indirectly with their people via France and the Soviet Union.

Until now, Hanoi has refused to accept relief workers on a residency basis, but its recognition of the Red Cross workers this week may signal a new readiness to accept the relief workers as residents.

Without communication with their field workers though, relief-agency officials complain they are severely hampered in their efforts to pinpoint the greatest needs.

Most relief agencies and church groups also are assisting in the evacuation of refugees out of Vietnam. The U.S. State Department has asked the YMCAs to help resettle refugees, and YMCA camps and hostels are being readied to receive the fleeing Vietnamese.

Monitor correspondent Robert P. Hey in Washington reports: Congressional sources forecast the following outlook for future U.S. humanitarian aid to South Vietnam and Cambodia:

- Strong likelihood exists that Congress will provide several hundred million dollars — provided there is no recommitment "blood-bath" against noncommunists by the new communist government.

- Any such aid will have to be given through the International Red Cross or United Nations, or voluntary, private relief organizations. Congress would not approve a direct grant of

money from the U.S. Government to either communist government.

Already the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved a proposal by Sen. Clifford P. Case of New Jersey, senior committee Republican, to provide \$50 million in humanitarian aid to Cambodia. The proposal specifies the money must be given through international or voluntary organizations.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield tells this newspaper that Congress would "have to see how things stabilize themselves in South Vietnam" before deciding whether to provide money for humanitarian purposes to the new communist-led government.

If the situation does stabilize in South Vietnam, he said — and particularly if some form of coalition government takes hold — then aid to both South Vietnam and Cambodia "would be given every consideration" by Congress.

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, in his April 30 news briefing, said: "We would certainly look at particular, specific humanitarian requests that can be carried out by humanitarian agencies."

He added that "we do believe that the primary responsibility should fall on those who supplied the weapons for this political change" — a reference to the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

A bill approved a week ago by the Senate providing humanitarian and evacuation funds for South Vietnam now lies in limbo in the House, with Congress now considering it overruled by events.

Senator Case has introduced the \$50 million Cambodian aid proposal as a separate measure; it is expected to have no difficulty passing the Senate once voting begins, although the House future is cloudy.

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Asia

Indian life rampant with corruption

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Corruption weighs as heavily on the public mind as India's perennial threats to domestic calm — poverty and hunger.

Almost everyone has a tale of the most trivial things unattainable without appropriate bribe or pull. There are the graver cases allegedly involving Congress politicians and government officials.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi steadfastly rejects calls for full-scale judicial inquiry. She accuses the opposition of exaggerating for political ends and refusing to discuss real issues.

"For 18 months, though, we have tried, we have had hardly any dialogue on serious problems," she said recently.

But corruption is real enough and a major source of the growing support for the first serious political challenge to Mrs. Gandhi's prestige and authority since her 1971 election triumph.

This is the grass-roots movement inspired by Jayaprakash Narayan, JP as invariably he is known, the veteran Gandhian figure whose integrity is acknowledged even by those who either do not subscribe to his views or think his mass-agitation methods mistaken.

His protest movement, with its charter for cleaning up Indian public life and ameliorating poverty, has moved well beyond his own unhappy state of Bihar whose landless laborers and frustrated students flocked to his platform.

Support has spread since among educated, professional, and middle classes rendered apathetic, cynical, and bewildered by the deficit and, on one hand, by the central government's apparent inability to overcome obstruction to such badly needed things as land reform and, on the other, its increasingly arbitrary attitudes toward criticism.

Mrs. Gandhi's use of the term "fascist" against JP shocked many, even of her own followers. To those who urged dialogue rather than confrontation, she retorted, "Dialogue with whom?"

There is growing anxiety over what people see as the administration's tendencies toward authoritarian rule. Its use of "emergency" powers to remove awkward people in state assemblies and municipal leadership, and a subtle bearing down on critical newspapers and journalists.

The controversial and still contested dismissal of the editor of the prestigious Hinduistan Times, B. G. Verghese, raised serious questions about press freedom. Mr. Verghese, previously Mrs. Gandhi's public-relations adviser, had criticized severely the "failure of leadership" despite the unqualified mandate the country had given in 1971. A few months later, he was under notice.

Indonesians to swoop on East Timor?

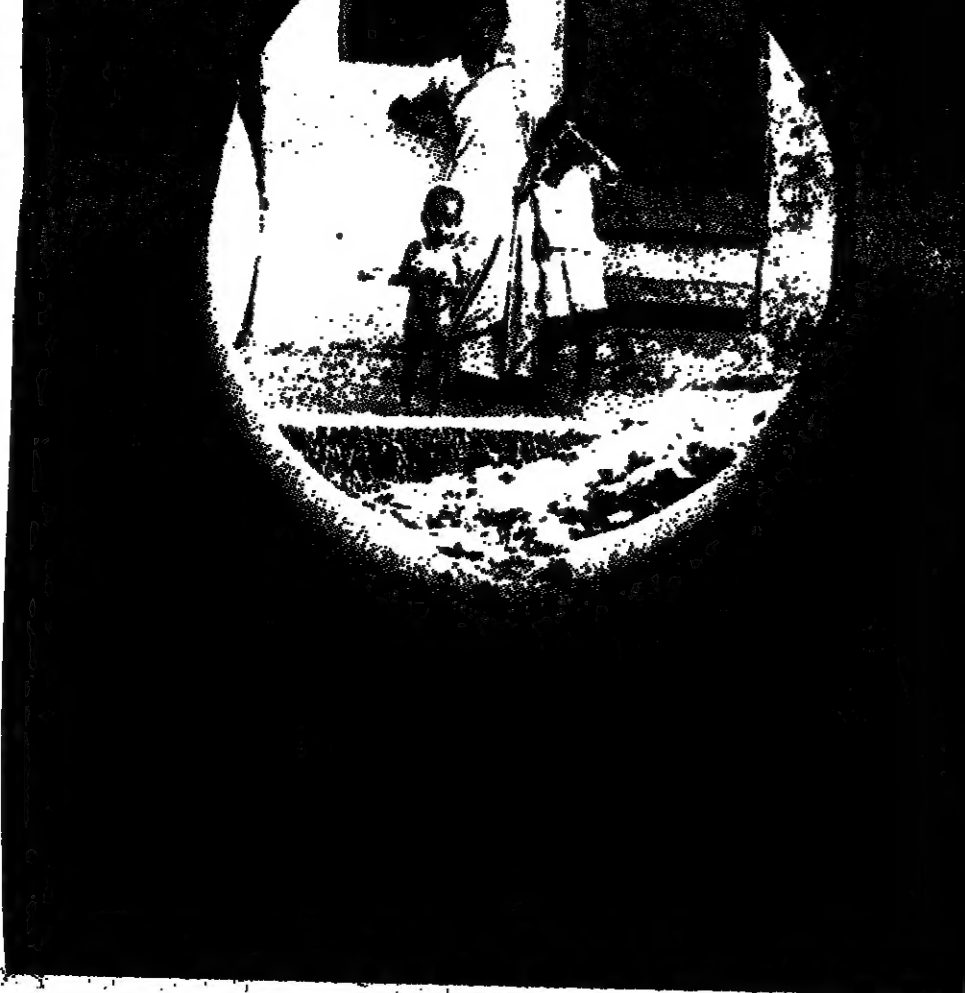
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Indonesian leaders are warning that Portugal could bring disruption to its shores through the Portuguese colony of East Timor, by stepping up its pressures and efforts to isolate the colony.

East Timor occupies half an island about the size of Taiwan in the Indonesian archipelago. It has been a focus of Jakarta's political attention since the dissolution of Portugal's old colonial empire was set in motion a year ago by the military coup in Lisbon.

President Suharto is reported to have sent his top diplomatic trouble-shooter and trusted aide Ali Murtopo twice in the past few months to sound out Lisbon's new rulers on their intentions toward East Timor. Mr. Murtopo is said to be Indonesia's "project officer" for absorption of the territory.

Meanwhile, the Indonesian Army has been preparing for a possible role — enough to



India: journeying through a dark tunnel of poverty and graft

It is easy to sense the diminished rapport between the government and the people who gave that mandate. Looking back on the national mood of revival sparked first by the election and heightened by Bangladesh and the securing of India's "interests" on the subcontinent, an editor remarks to this writer:

"Mrs. Gandhi gave us new confidence in ourselves. But, with the failure to grapple with problems that seem today as intractable as ever, the feeling has gone."

"She has misread JP and his motives," says a Congress Party member of Parliament. "Of course, dubious groups jumped on his bandwagon. It happens with every reform movement. But most of his appeal derives from his message of grass-roots cooperative solutions to the scourges of poverty and hunger."

"He is neither demon nor god. He is advocating what millions feel to be the only hope."

Mr. Narayan leads no party and disdains

alarm some Australian observers that its recent training maneuvers could lead to a takeover of East Timor.

President Suharto has said categorically that Indonesia will not take over the territory by force. But at the same time, there is an almost universal feeling in Jakarta within the government and the military that Indonesia is going to have East Timor — by peaceful means preferably, but by sending in troops if necessary.

Otherwise, say the Indonesians, East Timor would be left open to become a base of political and possibly military operations by either the Soviets or the Chinese.

Perhaps what is feared most, however, is that East Timor independence might serve as an example to Indonesian separatists and the territory might become the "home base" for an Indonesian "national liberation front."

The most active political group in the colony is FRETILIN (the Revolutionary Front for the Independence of East Timor), which

any idea of heading a conventional party organization. Its program is perhaps best described as an echo of Mahatma Gandhi's peaceful protest against the British, which he supported 30 years ago.

Significantly, his most vituperative opponents are the communists. Few people regard them as a serious threat. Their party itself is divided and its influence on any real scale limited to a few areas. Many members of Congress, however, as well as the noncommunist opposition, dislike Mrs. Gandhi's curious parliamentary alliance with the communists and want to see the link terminated, both for domestic and international reasons, before next year's elections.

They fear that parliamentary institutions themselves could be threatened if the present stagnation continues and confusion arises (if the Congress Party were to lose votes heavily in 1978) from which only the communists or the extreme right might reap advantage.

Special importance is attached to the or benches he sits on. The universal room full of chairs covered in white cloth and indignation greets any visitor enough to try them. And on the subway capital a car circulates forever empty of its seats draped in satin to mark occasion when Mr. Kim rode the train.

Its propaganda agencies are not up to the domestic audience alone. Numerous versions and volumes of his printed on high-quality paper and distributed around the world free. A language weekly, the Pyongyang features an unvarying front-page seven or eight stories with identical headlines in boldface type announcing that Kim has visited this place or met that visitor.

What the Korean people get for sustaining this gargantuan, possibly unneeded cult is a rate of development unattainable in the other socialist countries in particular China.

Foreign journalists are currently barred from the Indonesian half of Timor because of the "sensitive situation." But according to recent visitors returning from Koepong, the capital city, the radio propaganda beamed out of there has taken on a threatening and accusatory tone towards the new leftist leadership in Portuguese Timor.

Behind this militant posture, say close observers of the Jakarta scene, is a feeling of insecurity within the Suharto government as manifested in its current attacks on leading intellectuals.

They're wild about Kim

By John Burns
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
©1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

He is bespectacled and round, but stepped onto the platform at Peking station he received a frenzied, almost theatrical welcome from the ranks of the patriots that brought to mind the reception a superstar of sports or rock expect elsewhere.

Hundreds of men punched the air, whistles and rhythmically chanted his name. Dressed children shrieked with delight, frantically waved their paper flowers, tiny middle-aged woman in traditional, scurried forward to present a bouquet, burst into tears of joy and collapse in arms of those closest to her as she landed hand.

Kim Il Sung, "beloved and loyal leader" of the North Korean people, and moved on.

Totalitarian systems tend to develop of personality around their leaders. But is arguably none that can compare with Democratic People's Republic of Korea North Korea to the West — for the intense adulation that has grown up around stocky, tough-talking man who has survived No. 1 since taking over as head of communist regime that assumed control northern half of the country from the warring Japanese 30 years ago.

The visit was Mr. Kim's first trip of North Korea since he visited Peking, Moscow 14 years ago and gave the Chinese chance to smooth feathers ruffled when Guard posters during the Cultural Revolution described the North Korean leader as a revisionist.

Seizing the chance, and perhaps also persuade their guest that negotiation the best means of reunifying Korea, the evidence of U.S. unwillingness to withdraw in Asia, Chinese leaders welcomed him with the warmest welcome any visiting leader has had in years.

Mr. Kim was the image of gentility that the proceedings, but it is doubtful that welcome struck him as overdue. At he where he doubles as President and as Secretary of the Workers' (communist) he has become accustomed to far more.

The museum in his birthplace at Pyongyang is so vast it is officially said to take five days to tour and is filled with mementos recording the revolutionary exploits of family all the way back to his great grandfather. It is visited annually by 12 million people, or one in every 12 in the country.

In the biology laboratory at Kim Il University in Pyongyang the stuffed animal include his red setter hunting dog, his bear that is said to have killed his American bomb, and three rattlesnakes. He is said to have shot a horned pheasant and a pheasant he shot, an albino sea cucumber he found in a lake.

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Peking praises U.S. Defense Secretary for warning of Soviet military buildup

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Chinese leaders have cooled in their attitudes toward the United States and now attach more weight to Secretary of Defense James F. Schlesinger's statements on military policy than to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's diplomatic pronouncements.

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High-ranking members of the Belgian party report that Mr. Tindemans was struck by the Chinese leaders' repeated and favorable references to Defense Secretary Schlesinger's report to Congress earlier this year on the U.S. military posture.

Peking's favorable appraisal of Mr. Schlesinger has been reflected in the number of articles appearing in the Chinese press since the beginning of the year that have cited the Defense Secretary's views.

The press reports have focused on his repeated warnings about the Soviet military buildup and the need for the U.S. to increase its own expenditures to keep pace. They also have reported favorably his insistence that U.S. troops strengths be maintained in Western Europe and noted his observation in hearings before the Senate Armed Services Committee that the U.S. has vital security interests in Europe, the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, and Asia.

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Peking has demanded that Washington adopt a "Japanese solution" before full diplomatic ties can be established with the mainland, meaning that the U.S. should follow the example set by Japan in 1972 when it closed its embassy in Taipei and declared that its peace treaty with the Taipei government was no longer in effect.

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China-U.S. relations after Vietnam

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Chinese leaders are tempering their joy at the turn of events in Indo-China with the realization that communist triumphs in Cambodia and Vietnam pose new problems for Chinese foreign policy.

These may prove as vexing as the now-ending American role in Indo-China, in the view of diplomats here.

The most obvious complication arising from the collapse of America's Indo-China allies, though not necessarily the most worrisome, is in Peking's own relations with Washington.

In recent months Chinese leaders have made no secret of their hope that President Ford's visit here later this year will be the occasion for the rupture of Washington's diplomatic and military ties with Taiwan and, by extension, the moment for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Peking.

At a state banquet they gave late last month for Kim Il Sung, the North Korean leader belligerently linked the "total disintegration" of the U.S. position in Indo-China and the "colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea."

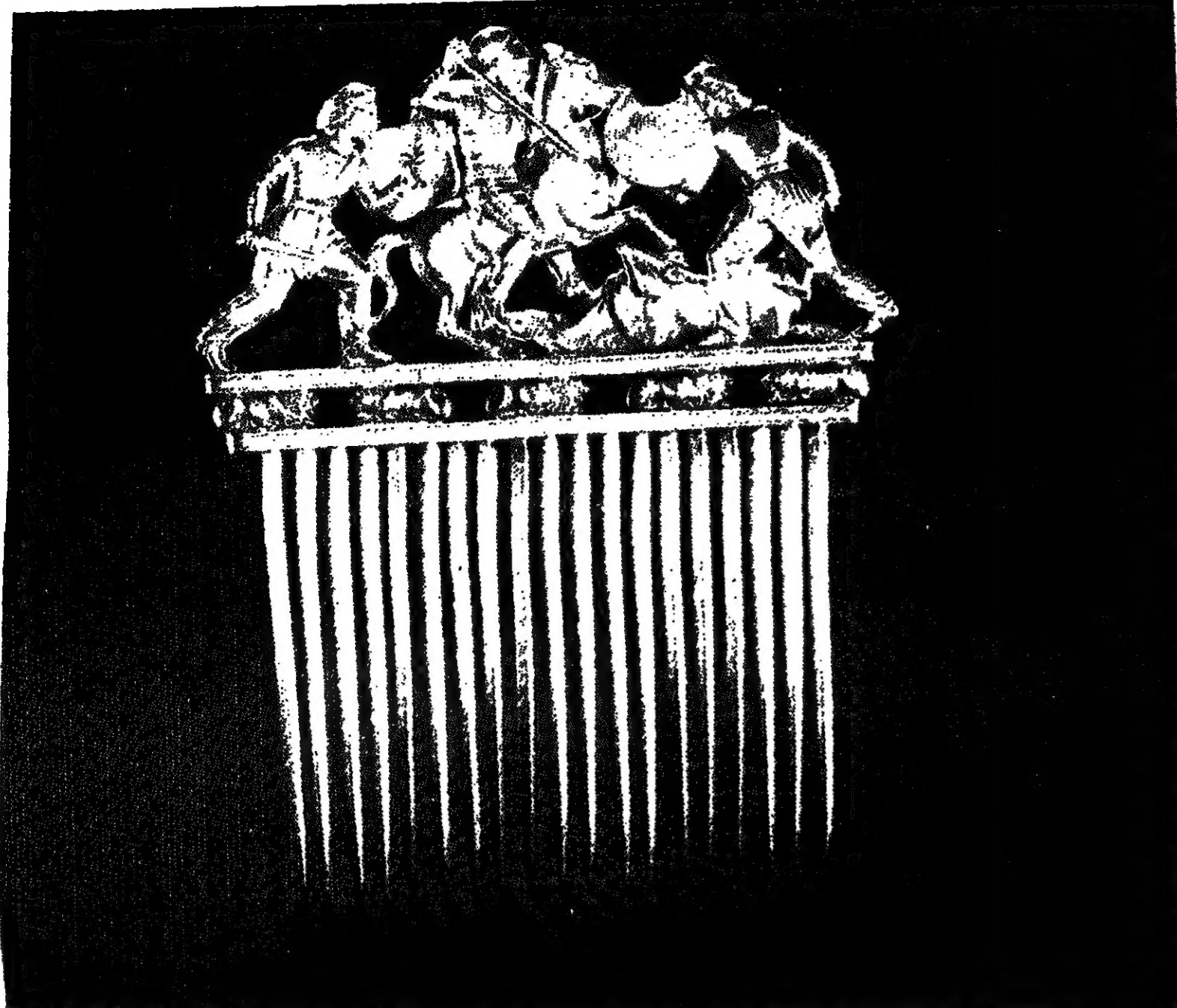
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Battle scene portrayed with arresting vigor atop gold comb, fashioned by a Greek goldsmith in the 4th century B.C.

Treasures of the barbarians

Scythian art comes to America

By Diana Loercher
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Why this nation?
(How solemnly.)
Why are they coming quickly,
And all return in thought?

Because night has come
And darkness has covered
The earth, and the light
is gone.

And now that without any
barbarians
These people
From "Exposition Universelle," translated by
Alan Davies, 1974.

New York
The hordes that
plundered the East to be
absorbed by the history of
thought to have these barbarians
culture. Illusion to survive and
were long considered primitive
concerns.

the electrifying
One of the display at the
exhibition of "Scythians" that beauty
Metropolitan Museum.

Some 1974, the exhibition
up an extraordinary treasure from the
Land of the Scythians. The
museums of the world, ancient
great bulk of the barbarians
civilization, let alone the Altai
who roamed the Black Sea
Mountains. The exhibition is
in the 6th century B.C. from the late 7th
Scythian art exhibit title is
century to the 1st century A.D.

Metropolitan, ex-
Thomas H. In-
planned the exhibit anywhere else
"First of all, it is what the
but in the Scythian archa-
Russians consider extraordinary."
ological treasure, particularly the so-
called "Scythian art" of some
barbarian tribe. But, one could
As Mr. Hoving says in his eyes,
almost dates from the fact that
And one can see their Scythian
the Russians have

treasures outside the Soviet Union or anywhere near
this scale.

The exhibition is the fruit of five years of delicate,
complicated negotiations between the Metropolitan and
the Soviet Ministry of Culture. It follows from the
cultural exchange agreement signed in 1973 by the
United States and the Soviet Union. The Russians
initially wanted to send over a survey of Russian art but
reluctantly gave way to the intractable Mr. Hoving's
insistence upon the Scythian treasures, first collected
by Peter the Great.

Most of the major objects in this exhibition are
borrowed from the State Hermitage Museum in
Leningrad, which owns Peter the Great's Siberian
collection, and the State Historical Museum in Kiev.
The Russians, for their part, handpicked 100 American
and European "masterpieces" from the Metropolitan.

This exchange and another exchange of icons and
19th-century Russian paintings for pre-Columbian gold
and primitive art scheduled for 1976 were cited in the
joint communique signed by former President Richard
M. Nixon and party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev in 1974.
The Scythian exhibition thus heralds the most impor-
tant art exchange ever to take place between the two
countries. It is an event of political as well as artistic
significance.

The novice can appreciate Scythian art. But to
understand it, one must first know something of the
Scythians. Because they had no written language, they
left no record of their history. The only detailed source
of information is given by the ancient Greek historian
Herodotus in Book IV of "The Persian Wars."
Herodotus was acquainted with the Scythians because
the Greeks and the Scythians shared a border and
traded together. In fact, Greek craftsmen made for the
Scythians many of their most beautiful gold objects in
return for produce.

Herodotus's description of the Scythians, which is the
earliest known study of an "uncivilized" people, falls
within his account of Darius's campaign against them in
512 B.C. Herodotus, a man of erudition and refinement,
was also something of a snob, and a thinly veiled
contempt filters through his discussion of the origins
and practices of the Scythians. He does, however, give
them credit for one thing:

"The Scythians indeed have in one respect, and
that the very most important of all those that fall
under man's control, shown themselves wiser than
any nation upon the face of the earth. Their
customs otherwise are not such as I admire. The
one thing of which I speak, is the contrivance
whereby they make it impossible for the enemy
who invades them to escape destruction, while they
themselves are entirely out of reach, unless it

please them to engage with him. Having neither
cities nor forts, and carrying their dwellings with
them, wherever they go; accustomed, moreover,
one and all of them to shoot from horseback; and
living not by husbandry but on their cattle, their
waggons (sic) the only house that they possess,
how can they fail of being unconquerable, and
unassailable even?"

They used their nomadic tactics against Darius who,
frustrated in vain chase, sent a message to the
"strange man" asking him why he didn't surrender or
stand and fight. The Scythian king replied cogently:
"This is my way, Persian. I never fear men or fly from
them. I have not done so in times past, nor do I now fly
from you. There is nothing strange in what I do; I only
follow my common mode of life in peaceful years." He
adds disdainfully that he sees no reason to be bothered
with fighting the Persians and closes with the
memorable insult, "Go howl."

Herodotus also records that the Scythians hate
foreign customs and baths, and he expands further
upon their customs that "are not such as I admire." The
military success of the Scythians, which gave them
dominion over the Near East for 28 years during the
late 7th century B.C., was doubtlessly due in part to
their ruthless efficiency.

The Greek historian also described the funeral
of a Scythian king, noting that "in the open spaces
around the body of the king they bury one of his
concubines, first killing her by strangling, and also
his cupbearer, his cook, his groom, his lackey, his
messenger, some of his horses, firstlings of all his
other possessions, and some golden cups; for they
use neither silver nor brass. After this they set to
work, and raise a vast mound above the grave, all of
them vying with each other and seeking to make it
as tall as possible."

The next year, Herodotus adds, 50 attendants and 50
horses are killed and ranged in a circle around the
tomb.

The Scythians worshipped a number of Greek gods,
to whom they made animal sacrifices. Most frequently,
their precious horses, their cattle, and occasionally
humans were sacrificed. Animals were vital to the
Scythian way of life. Because they were a nomadic
rather than an agricultural people, they relied on the
horse for mobility and other animals for food. Helmut
Nickel, curator of arms and armor at the Metropolitan,
describes the Scythians in a catalog essay called "The
Down of Chivalry" as "the horsemen par excellence of
classical antiquity," progenitors of medieval knights.

Not surprisingly, animals became the subject of their
art. The Royal Scythian, whom Herodotus described as
the "largest and bravest of the Scythian tribes," used

their sacred gold to fashion potent images of single wild
animals with their most powerful attributes exagger-
ated. The style reflects Near Eastern influences, but it
is almost Cubist in its exaggeration of planes. The
panther and stags on display in this show possess a
muscular tension and vitality that imbue them with
totemic significance. The Scythians may have believed
that they gained power over these animals by wearing
or carrying these amulets as plaques, finials, and body
ornaments.

The objects made by the Greeks are much more
elaborate and humanistic. Because the Greeks made
them for the Scythians to use in their daily lives and
carry with them to their graves, the imagery is still
basically Scythian but the style is more classical and
refined. The relief sculpture in such marvels as the
ornamented comb, the famous "Kiev Pectoral," found
near Ordzhonikidze in 1971, the libation bowl, the
helmet, and the vases are wondrously subtle, precise,
and graceful but lack the raw drama of Scythian
workmanship.

Besides the Greek and Scythian gold, which is the
highlight of the show, there are innumerable fascinat-
ing artifacts of wood, felt, horn, bronze, and other
materials made not only by Greeks and Scythians but also
by nomadic peoples from Kuban and Urartu in southern
Russia, who influenced them.

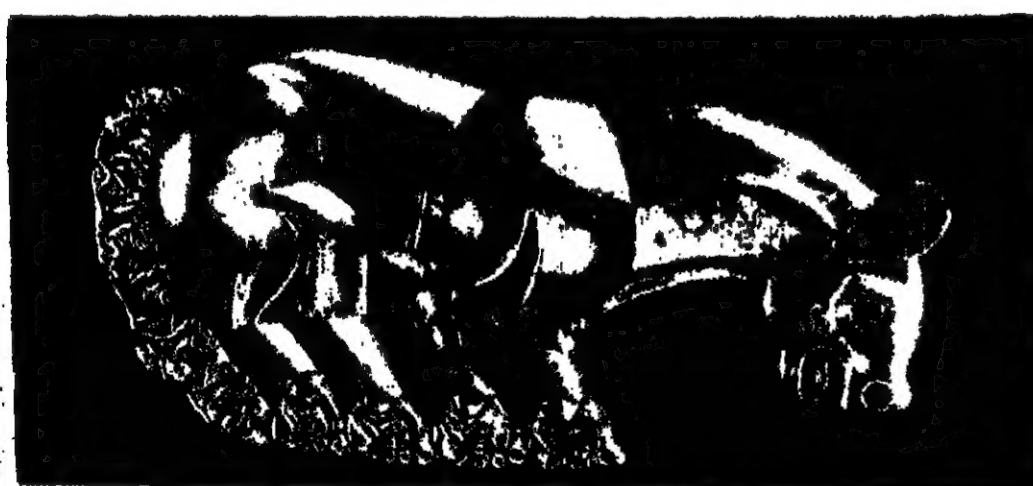
The Scythians who inhabited the region near the Altai
Mountains left behind a particularly impressive legacy
of kurgans, tombs covered by stone mounds, which
froze and miraculously preserved some 5,000 objects of
wood, felt, leather, metal, and fur dating from the 6th to
the 4th centuries B.C. Only chieftains and their
retainers were interred in these barrows and their
contents reveal much about the life of the Scythian
nobility. The wood carvings of birds, animals, and
mythical creatures on display in this exhibition often
depicted the equipment of horses. Their design is both
lyrical and dynamic, evocative of the art of the Pacific
Northwest Indians. The textiles, richly colored and
elaborately patterned, suggest Chinese and Persian
influences.

The exhibition is artfully designed by Stuart Silver to
minimize fatigue, congestion, and confusion. It is
supplemented by educational material—maps, charts,
photographic blow-ups, and colorful quotes from
Herodotus. A tape-slide kit with a lecture by Mr.
Hoving is on sale for \$9.95.

Funded in part by a \$305,000 grant from the National
Endowment for the Humanities, "From the Land of the
Scythians" will be on view at the Metropolitan through
June 28. It will then travel to the Los Angeles County
Museum, the Louvre, and the Pushkin Museum in
Moscow.



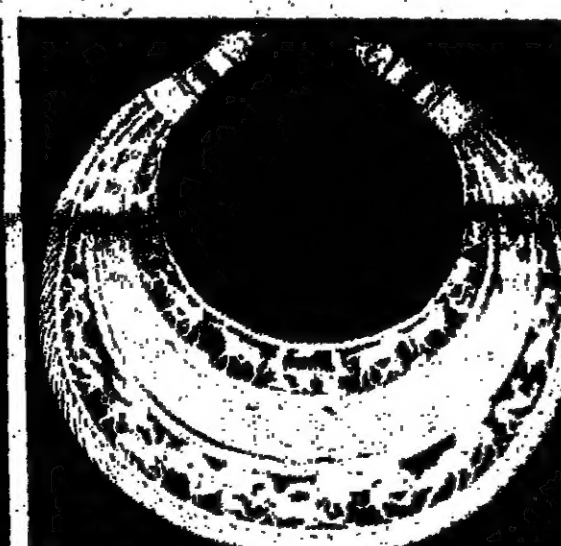
Mountain goat adorns bronze finial



Golden panther, made by a Scythian craftsman to embellish a shield



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Kiev Pectoral depicts Scythian life

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Indonesian brings batik into the 20th century

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Twan Tirta has gone far in putting his country's batik fabrics on the global fashion and home-furnishings map. He has revived ancient patterns and adapted old motifs in contemporary ways and in modern color combinations.

From his studio-workshop here he dispenses his designs to 300 batik-makers who work under his supervision. Their production is sold

his shop, at boutiques in Jakarta and Bali, and yardage is exported to various decorative stores in Hong Kong, Australia, and the United States.

"I have always had the hobby of batik collecting, as has my family before me," Mr. Tirta explained in an interview here. "But I realized that most Indonesians had no real appreciation of the batik art. No single person

fore me had ever organized a viable business to support and expand it." The

client wax-dyeing process had, of course, gone on for hundreds of years in the Indonesian archipelago.

In 1961, he decided it was time for at least a modern-day Indonesian to involve himself in the batik process and his lore, and to

fine and preserve the traditional handicraft. For three years he studied the art and the

lure it represents. He traveled to the main centers of batik art, and observed the regional

variations which reflect local vegetation, wildlife, social behavior, rural mythology, and

ideal court symbols.

In 1968 he published a book on batik and in

1970 he organized his own business of design-

ing, producing, and marketing batik fabrics.

His fashion designs soon were shown abroad and he also soon was providing upholstery and

drapery fabrics for many of the new Hyatt and Hilton hotels that were going up throughout Southeast Asia.

Today he sits at a drafting table, surrounded by the Indonesian antiques he has collected. He makes the drawings, translating and

interpreting batik patterns to suit not only a local market but his European and American export audience.

About 70 percent of his production is on cotton, and 30 percent on pure silk. "I am the only one producing silk batik on a large scale," he explains. "Couturiers in Paris prefer it." About 40 percent of his batiks are hand drawn, and 60 percent are copper-block

printed. He has replaced old vegetable dyes with chemical formulas and dyes.

"I decided my batik business must be a scientific organization," he explained, "so I hired highly qualified people from the universities to help with the drawing of prototypes and to work out chemical formulas and a

foreign business manager and partner. I feel now I have a topflight combination of both business and artistic talent."

Other Indonesian designers are trying to copy his techniques and his success. But Mr. Tirta merely smiles and says, "There is always room at the top. I know my place, and what I am doing."

Within a few years, the designer has watched batik become a much sought decorative fabric for the home. He has noted its

pattern impact in every phase of home furnishings.

Fourth in a series on leading international home-furnishings designers.

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home



Batik designer/manufacture Iwan Tirta displays one of his modern prints

In rain and in sunshine

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The trenchcoat — thanks, possibly, to its romantic spy-movie image — became the alternative to the lightweight, wool between-season coat. Now who's to say trenchcoats are just for the rain?

All in all, the thinking on rainwear in general has undergone decided changes. Weatherproof gear to ward off the elements is

not likely to be identifiably for-rain-only these days. Nor is it exclusively outerwear.

You can buy suits, jackets, pants, skirts, and capes — often separates dyed to match — all under the heading of rain clothes (and usually

sold in raincoat departments) but meant to be worn anytime, in both inclement and clement weather.

This sort of rain-or-shine gear eases the cloudy morning "what to wear?" decision-making process. (If it rains before 7 it may or may not clear by 11, and who wants to go through the major part of a sunny day in a slicker?)

Also, the new showerproof fashions are often of unlined poplin or gabardine that will bridge the transition from spring into summer. With sweaters added underneath, they will also carry you well into fall, so they are extremely practical, long-term buys.

Among the bright shades around in the rain and/or shine clothes this year is banana yellow. Red, that traditionally cheer-up color, is popular, too.

MONITOR
RECIPEA choice of leftovers,
and a touch of spring

This recipe from a reader can be made of all fresh ingredients, if your budget allows. The recipe as is, however, suggests a choice of leftovers with canned mushroom soup.

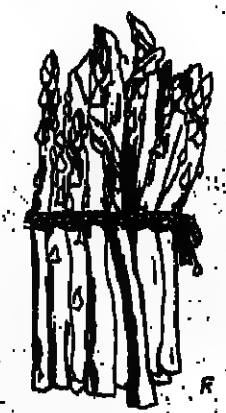
Spring Casserole

1 pound fresh asparagus
1 cup cooked chicken, pork, shrimp
1 10 1/2-ounce can cream-of-mushroom soup1 pinch curry powder
1 tablespoon minced onion
2 ounces potato crisps

Snap off tough ends of asparagus.

Wash and cut stem into 1/4-inch slices. Leave tip whole. Blanch 3 minutes in 1 cup boiling water and a pinch of salt. Drain.

Oil a 1-quart casserole. Mix curry into soup. Combine asparagus, meat, onion, and soup. Pour into casserole. Cover and bake 30 minutes in 350 degree F. oven. Remove cover the last 10 minutes and top with potato crisps.



financial

Gold that will not crinkle

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
"Paper gold" has come a long way since that day in Stockholm in 1988 when most people wondered what in the world it was.

Finance ministers of the world's leading industrial powers, meeting in Sweden, had just agreed to bolster the international monetary system by creating a new reserve asset, called paper gold — or special drawing rights (SDRs).

Could one crinkle them in the hand like dollar bills, or clink them together, like silver German marks or Saudi riyals? No, one could not, because they did not — and do not — exist as commercial money.

Yet now, seven years later, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, and Greece, with other powers to follow, have just unhinged their currencies from the U.S. dollar and from now on will measure their value in terms of SDRs.

How come? How does something, nonexistent in a tangible form, grow to become the world's standard of monetary value?

SDRs are bookkeeping entries on the accounts of member nations of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that allow each member government to borrow specified amounts of various national currencies, or "real" money.

It all stems, experts explain, from the steady slippage of the dollar — the solid anchor of the postwar Bretton Woods monetary system — to the point that foreign governments no longer trust the stability of the once all-mighty dollar.

So they look for something more stable and find the SDR, defined by the IMF as the market value of a "basket" of 16 major world currencies.

Simply put, a single currency, like the dollar or British pound, can fluctuate erratically. So, if a nation pegs the value of its own

money to the dollar, that country never knows, from one day to the next, what its money may be worth on international exchanges.

But the composite value of 16 currencies, including, in addition to the dollar, such stalwarts as the West German mark and Swiss franc, is much steadier, providing a reliable "peg" for other monies, like the Saudi riyal or Kuwaiti dinar. Hence the march away from the dollar as a standard of value and toward the SDR.

In 1980, when the IMF formally created SDRs, the dollar still had a par value of \$35 to a fine ounce of gold. It was, in other words, still the centerpiece of the world's monetary system. So an SDR was defined as equal to one dollar, or an ounce of gold.

This became progressively meaningless, however, after the U.S. ended the convertibility of dollars into gold and twice devalued the dollar. Since those devaluations, totaling 18 percent, the U.S. currency has slipped further, standing today about 20 percent less in value, in terms of other world monies, than in 1970.

Beginning July 1, 1974, therefore, the IMF began to define the SDR in terms of the composite value, computed daily, of the "basket" of 16 currencies. By that measurement, one SDR now equals about \$1.25.

World oil prices are denominated in dollars. As the dollar slips in value, oil-producing states — paid in dollars — are able to buy fewer goods for their dollars. Their first step has been to stop measuring the value of their own currencies in terms of dollars.

Next step? Possibly to denominate the price of oil in terms of SDRs. This would boost the price of oil for those who pay in dollars, should the dollar continue to slip in value against the SDR.

Meanwhile, if all this makes SDRs sound like a good bet to carry overseas on your next trip, forget it.

Your bank doesn't have them.

German workers fight for their jobs

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Neckarsulm, Germany
The two men picked up the large piece of metal, stepped together to the assembly line, and pushed it soberly up on top of the auto body that was creeping along.

Soon sparks shot out as the welding torches fused the roof piece to the body.

All through the Audi-NSU plants assembly building the work seemed to be done with a sense of grim finality. The day before this reporter's visit the men and women had learned that half of them would soon lose their jobs. Many are specialists who have been with the company 20 years or more.

"Now each one of the 10,000 workers asks himself, am I one?" a union official said.

Volkswagen is laying off or retiring 25,200 workers over the next 18 months in 8 plants to remedy severe overcapacity.

The plant here would have been closed entirely if the supervisory board of financially strapped VW had been able to carry out its initial plan of cutbacks.

Instead, in an unprecedented display of struggle in which the workers turned to street demonstrations, to leading politicians, and through the media to the whole public, the VW management hand was forced to spare at least part of the Audi-NSU, but perhaps even that only for a while.

"We had no other possibility but to go to the public," one worker said. Within five days after the struggle began, nearly 100,000 signatures had been gathered. Wives stood out in market squares with petitions in this small town of 22,000 and in nearby Heilbronn. There were strikes.

The plant is located in an industrial area of 35,000 workers where already 5 percent of them are without jobs.

Union leaders say only a partial and tenuous success has been won so far.

The workers obviously feel their fight is just. In interviews, several labor leaders and workers made these points:

- Audi-NSU is a profitable segment of VW.
- When VW acquired it in 1969, assurances were made that jobs would be maintained.
- VW bought the firm to replace its own poorly-selling models with successful Audi-NSU ones.

In serious financial trouble, VW unwisely expanded too much and became 70 percent dependent on exports.

None of these assertions are denied by VW management. In fact they have been stated publicly by the firm. The difference between management and labor is how to solve the problem and whether it would be "just" to close Audi-NSU.

Toni Schmuckers, new chief of VW, recently said that from a pure business point of view the firm would close the Audi-NSU plant but that for social reasons they chose not to.

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motoring



New 'Baby Cad' vies with Mercedes in luxury market

A small answer to the Rolls

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of
The Christian Science Monitor
Milford, Michigan

The most-talked-about new car in a decade is a no-show.

Only the larger Cadillac dealerships will unveil the much-vaunted Mercedes-fighting Seville on "Announcement Day." That day, May 1, will catch some of the midsize dealers, and probably all of the small-volume car outlets, without a "baby Cad," or as GM prefers to call it, the international-size car, in the window.

A Hawaii dealer told me he expects only one Seville for the entire state — at least for a few weeks.

So far Cadillac has only built about 1,500 of the high-priced (\$12,479 base price) alternative to luxury imports, but GM's prestige car division expects to build and ship some 20,000 by the end of the summer. It looks for 60,000 in the 76 model year.

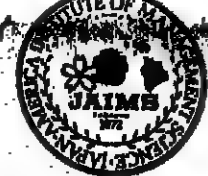
The Seville is Cadillac's answer to the high-flying Mercedes, the Jaguar, BMW, and with nary a blush — the Rolls-Royce. It is the first of a whole new line of smaller, less-demanding cars planned by the world's largest carmaker.

Trying the Seville out, I shifted into "drive," stepped on the gas, and felt an exciting new kind of Cadillac surge onto the roadway here at the GM Proving Ground. The car provides a good, solid ride and the control is firm and direct.

The inside, however, is far less spacious than the full-size Cadillac. The Seville weighs 4,340 pounds, a half ton lighter than the Sedan de Ville and just slightly under that of the full-size Chevrolet Impala.

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Is ESP too much for science?

By Robert C. Cowen

Extrasensory perception (ESP) — telepathy, clairvoyance, mental manipulation of objects — raises an awkward research question. Can the traditional coldly objective methods of the laboratory effectively probe phenomena that seem to need a "favorable" mental atmosphere to appear? Is science being asked to investigate something beyond its powers?

Research notebook

Some British scientists interested in ESP answer this question with a qualified "no." But their discussion in a recent issue of *Nature* shows that scientists have scarcely begun to face what may be a fundamental challenge to the scientific method.

Four of the scientists — J. B. Hasted, D. J. Bohm, E. W. Bastin, and B. O'Regan — have studied ESP at London's Birkbeck College. In one of their more spectacular tests, Israeli psychic, Uri Geller, apparently caused part of a vanadium carbide crystal to vanish. The crystal was encapsulated so it couldn't be touched and placed so it couldn't be switched with another by sleight of hand.

We have come to realize that in this domain the experimental situation is different in certain crucial ways from that which has been common in scientific experimentation," the researchers explain. "This is because the phenomena under investigation have to be produced from the minds of one or more of those who participate. Relationships among the participants therefore play a much more essential role than is usual in traditional scientific fields."

Also, they say they have to be "sensitive and observant, and not to react with a preconceived pattern of tough-mindedness that . . . may destroy the very possibility of the phenomena that we wish to study."

To many scientists, this may sound like giving up scientific objectivity altogether. But, as J. G. Taylor of King's College points out in a companion article, in studying elusive phenomena, "It is not easy to discern a sharp boundary at which scientists must stop and turn into magicians."

While admitting that too much skepticism could hold up ESP research, he suggests scientists can keep their integrity by exercising extraordinary patience in carrying out far more experiments than they normally would in order to look for ESP effects under all possible conditions.

In other words, ESP offers a unique research challenge and Dr. Taylor urges scientists to face it rather than ignore it, as most scientists have done so far.

Scientists long ago recognized that measurements can change the thing being measured. In psychology and medicine, they have learned how much an experimenter's mental attitude can affect his or her experiments. Now they are confronted with what may be a basic limitation to human science — can human thought objectively study phenomena that are the product of the thought being investigated?

Electronic wizardry could reverse greatest migration in history

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

If you have a stereo record player or color television set, Dr. Peter Goldmark has already touched your life.

While working at the CBS Laboratories Dr. Goldmark invented the long-playing record and designed the first practical color television. But for some time now, he has concentrated on a project that could affect people around the world even more profoundly.

He calls it the New Rural Society. It is an attempt to use modern communications to upgrade life in the country and create jobs for those who yearn for a rural life-style. And after three years of study, he feels it is about time to put his research to a practical test.

The New Rural Society is one of the few remaining fragments of President Johnson's program for a "great new society." Funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Dr. Goldmark and his colleagues have studied the problems that must be surmounted before the United States' thousands of neglected small towns can be revitalized. The center of the project is a rural area near Stamford, Connecticut.

Public opinion polls indicate that 55 percent of the American people would prefer to live in the country. Among minorities the percentage is even higher. What drives people into the cities are jobs, educational opportunities, and cultural stimulation.

To understand the problems of creating job opportunities in the country, Dr. Goldmark's group has studied modern business operations.



Dr. Peter C. Goldmark

They have identified ones which could be easily transplanted to a rural setting. Almost every big business has office departments which could relocate. Service organizations, like insurance companies, could make the move most easily.

The major objection to this has been the difficulties of communication between farming departments. To overcome this the scientists have developed an advanced tele-

phone hook-up. This pinpoints voices in space so that conferences can be held electronically without confusion. A bank which tested the system liked it so much it bought the equipment outright.

The system allows people who know each other to conduct business at a distance more effectively and less expensively than vision-phones, says Dr. Goldmark, although periodic face-to-face meetings are still essential.

To culturally enrich the small town, another experiment involved operating a communication center for three months. Courses were given in video-tape production. High-school students were taught to use computer terminals. Computer/TV displays presented community information. There was a large screen television which showed cultural programs.

"It was very successful," Dr. Goldmark says. "The people wanted to continue. They were willing to pay for the instruction and were anxious to work together."

He feels this validates the idea of local learning centers where people can gather to take courses transmitted electronically from the region's universities.

Now that these and other experiments have been completed Dr. Goldmark feels it is time to start putting them into practice. The states of Vermont, South Dakota, California, and Connecticut are interested. So, too, is the Spanish government.

If the Goldmark work is successful, it may begin to reverse one of the greatest migrations in human history — the shift from the countryside to the city.

Watch on giant storm systems

New satellites keep a sharper weather eye

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hurricanes no longer crash upon American coasts without warning. Nor can night skies hide the thunderheads that breed tornadoes.

Today the "weather eyes" of modern satellites keep track of these storms, but 15 years ago this was not possible. On April 1, 1960, the world's first weather satellite, the U.S. Tiros 1, had just been launched.

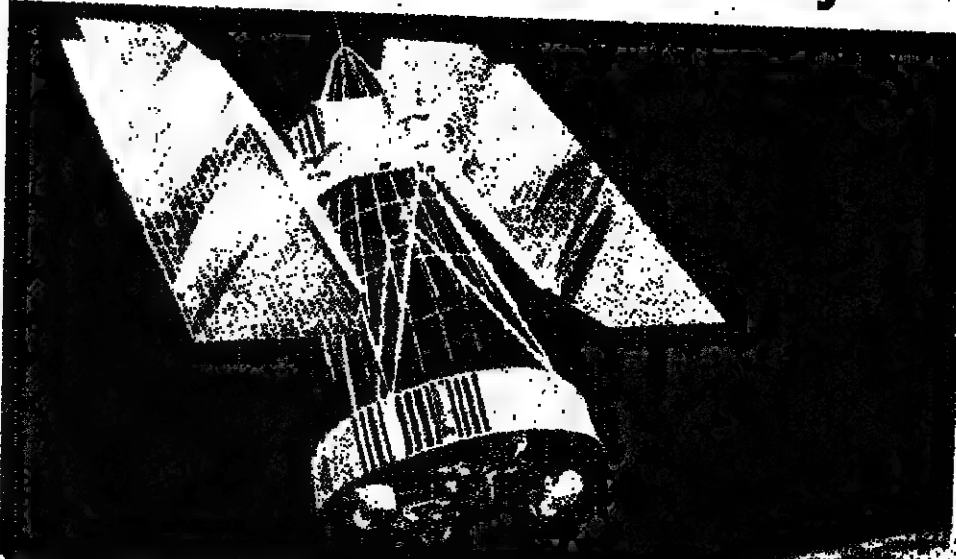
Now, say experts in the field, the art of reading the weather from space is entering a new phase. The era of U.S. dominance is coming to an end. Other nations have begun taking an active role in weather satellite programs. And the way satellites are being used is changing.

Tiros worked 80 days and sent back 20,000 "fascinating glimpses" of the lives of the great storm systems that build, swirl across the face of the Earth, and decay with intricate but discernible rhythms. It gave humanity its first global view of the weather that touches everyone's life.

Since those first pictures, three generations of weather satellites have been designed, built, and blasted into orbit. With each has come better pictures and added capabilities.

At first, their main value lay in the now-familiar satellite weather pictures. These have given weathermen and scientists a better feel for the weather and pictorially filled in the large blanks in the world's network of weather stations.

Increasingly, satellites have begun to do more. They are beginning to furnish the precise measurements needed to improve weather forecasts. The next generation of satellites, says Dr. David Johnson who heads the U.S. Environmental Satellite Service, will turn out data that can be fed into sophisticated computer programs of the atmosphere. The aim of this is to make four-day forecasts as reliable as today's two-day predictions.



One of the latest U.S. weather satellites

Tiros 1 was a step forward in the satellite technology of its day, but it seems crude by today's standards. It weighed 280 pounds, had one television camera, 2,000 transistors, and would obey 18 commands. The latest weather satellites weigh in at over 700 pounds; have five instruments; about 50,000 transistor elements; and will carry out over 100 different commands.

Yet, according to Abe Schnapp, of RCA, which builds many of these satellites, their cost has remained constant about \$10,000 per pound.

The first generation satellites all orbited from pole to pole. As they circled the Earth, their cameras panned the entire globe every 24 hours. This made it possible to track the large cloud systems, but for smaller, short-lived storms like tornadoes another approach was needed.

So the latest weather satellites have been

boosted into special orbits from where they always look down at the same patch of Earth. From this vantage point — 23,000 miles in the sky — they photograph the whole Earth every 30 minutes.

"Satellites have helped us improve our 'battering average' by a hundred points," says Allan D. Pearson, head of the National Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City, Mo. He says the warnings they issue for tornadoes, thunderstorms, and hurricanes are good three times out of four.

Polar orbiters like the first satellites still play a vital role. Armed with an instrument called a radiometer, these satellites can gauge the air temperature miles below to within 3 degrees C.

Fishermen have begun using this ocean temperature information to pinpoint tuna and other fish, which gather at boundaries between hot and cold ocean masses.

arts



Miss Bergman in the period piece 'The Constant Wife'

Ingrid Bergman: a cool radiance on Broadway

By John Beaufort

New York. With Ingrid Bergman shedding a cool radiance on the well-made, well-mannered proceedings, *The Constant Wife* revives a Somerset Maugham view of a privileged British society. It is a Harley Street world of the 1920s in which a discreetly imperturbable butler symbolizes the sustaining comforts of ease and affluence. The flower arrangements which adorn the pillared drawing room of surgeon John Middleton's town house are as artificial as the epigrams Maugham neatly

the necessary high gloss for such a period piece, while preserving an essential element of humanity. As Miss Bergman sees her, Constance Middleton is a woman of wisdom, tolerance; and humor. She is ironic without being mean, independent without being aggressive and, as John Middleton discovers, infuriatingly logical. Well-modulated civility is of the essence throughout, and it is admirably conveyed by a cast whose principals include Jack Gwillim as Constance's errant husband, Carolyn Lagerfeld as her morally frail best friend, Delphi Lawrence as her perpetually indignant sister, and Paul Harding as the old flame whose ardor still burns bright. Sets and costumes are luxuriously modish.

Theater

distributes throughout the three-act comedy. Many of these homages fall to Brenda Forbes as Middleton's safely intelligent, mother-in-law. Miss Forbes delivers them with delightfully unerring unctious.

The immediate discovery at the opening of Act One is that Middleton has been having an affair with his wife Constance's best friend. Far from being unaware of the infidelity, Constance has merely been preserving a discreet and philosophical silence, discreet because she is that kind of woman; philosophical because she has ruefully realized that she and John no longer feel for each other the love that once possessed them. Instead of creating the fuss of a scandal, she quietly takes the proffered job that gives her financial independence and the right — in her eyes — to a brief vacation from marriage with an old and conveniently attentive admirer. Thus did Maugham ridicule a prevailing double standard and deplore marriage reduced to a mercenary institution.

In the suave performance staged by John Gielgud, Miss Bergman and company achieve

Strauss celebrations in Austria

Celebrations of the 150th birthday of Johann Strauss, Vienna's "Waltz King," are scheduled all through 1975 in the Austrian capital. Every concert during the Vienna Festival, from May 24 to June 22, will include his music. A new production of "Die Fledermaus" under the baton of Mstislav Rostropovich will open on May 25 at the Theater an der Wien, and ballet evenings there are planned for May 26 and 27. "Fledermaus" and "Wiener Blut" will also be staged by the Volkstheater and the Vienna State Opera. The Graz Opera will join with the State Opera to produce "Cagliostro." Strauss's "Night in Venice" will be given at the Raimund Theater on May 28 and his "Fanny Elssler" by the Vienna Chamber Opera in the Schonbrunn Palace Theater on May 28.

Mr. Burgess plays games

The Clockwork Testament or Enderby's End, by Anthony Burgess. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$8.95. London: Harl-Davis. £2.50.

By Robert Nye

A new novel by Anthony Burgess arouses greater expectations and keener hopes than any fresh work of fiction by any writer in the English language. Mr. Burgess is an author of extraordinary potential. This has been plain from the time of his beginnings, and was made manifest — if anyone doubted it on the evidence of his creative work alone — by his critical explications of James Joyce and his celebration of Shakespeare in that inventive failure which he called "Nothing Like the Sun" in deprecation of his own efforts.

But when you have referred attention to Mr. Burgess's excellent understanding of the life that is in language — best exemplified in his

Books

rejoicing trips round Joyce — you have to come back to something like that phrase "inventive failure" when confronted with one of his actual novels. "The Clockwork Testament," alas, is no exception.

This roistering, bolsterous, bawdy book, taking a sly look at an English poet caught up in the toils of a creative writing fellowship in an American university, succeeds best where it tries least. The scene where Enderby, the poet, invents a minor Elizabethan dramatist on the spur of the moment, and then regales his class with improvised soliloquies culled from this fellow's nonexistent works — that is hilarious.

Mr. Burgess judges very well the degree to which it is possible to satirize the inanities of a television chat show — another admirable set-piece — in which his hero figures. But these are isolated peaks in a narrative which too frequently loses its way, expending energy in several directions, dissipating its strengths instead of making them cohere to say anything profound about Enderby, either as an individual, or as a type of the poet destroyed (as Dylan Thomas was) by the demands of his audience, and his own fears of those demands.

Part of the trouble, it seems to me, lies in the novel's self-referring nature. Some years ago Mr. Burgess wrote a novel called "A Clockwork Orange" which was turned into a somewhat notorious motion picture film. That film was widely criticized for its presumed influence on teen-age thugs who saw it. Mr. Burgess came in for some of the attacks. (I did not see the film, but read the novel, which was a serious work, and should not have inspired anyone to gratuitous violence — rather the opposite.)

Anyway, as its title implies, some of the new novel is taken up with Mr. Burgess's reactions to these misfortunes. His hero, Enderby, has absurdly translated Gerard Manley Hopkins's poem "The Wreck of the Deutschland" into a film scenario; the subsequent film has inspired youths to attack nuns; Enderby himself is pestered by abusive telephone calls, and worse.

Here the author's imagination seems to be feeding on itself — and not discovering enough sustenance to keep the farce going. It also poses problems for the reader, since it is half the joke to take it all if you do not know that the intention is self-satirical.

There are smaller esoteric difficulties. One

example will suffice — Enderby is shot at the end by a mysterious Dr. Graeving, an Goldenrover College. Get it? Well, no, you won't — unless you happen to be so plugged to the subcutaneous imagery derived from the verse of Gerard Manley Hopkins, who stretches from one end of the text to the other that you immediately recognize a reference to Hopkins's poem which begins: "Margaret, you grieving, / Over golden grove uncover."

And even if you do pick up the reference is legitimate to ask how it is relevant. Burgess is playing a game. Unfortunately, his favorite joke seems to be the reader. All the same, I don't want to be curmudgeonly note. Anthony Burgess, novelist in the great tradition of energy, runs from Swift and Sterne to the present is perhaps even more like one of those Elizabethans — Thomas Nashe, say — a dashed off prose by the yard, can be ambitious, witty, intoxicated with the English language. No single one of his books seems me a satisfactory novel; but that is not because he is not a novelist of possibly my significance.

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland.

A Lord's ransom

The Woodcutter Operation, by Ken Royce. New York: Simon & Schuster. \$3.95. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 27s.

This is one of the better thrillers turned out in recent months. Often resembling a novel play more than a novel, these books are to present generation what the western novel and detective mystery were to our ones.

The "bad guys" in this case are a band of criminals, led by a revenge-bent amateur, a fatal flaw, who take over a ward of a London hospital to hold a comatose but wealthy lord hostage for 1 million pounds.

—Leon Hunt

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people/places/things



By Arthur Unger

Danny Kaye loves children . . . but there are times when he doesn't like them at all. Says Mr. Kaye, in the midst of taping "Danny Kaye's Look-In at the Metropolitan Opera": "When people say 'I love children,' that's too all-encompassing a statement. Sure I love children — but there are times when I don't like them — just as there are times when children don't like adults. If people would recognize that this is true both for themselves and for children, there would be a far more peaceful meeting ground for both groups."

Children have been Mr. Kaye's major concern for many years — as a kind of ambassador-at-large for UNICEF, he has been making documentaries, meeting with heads of state and media people, explaining the fundamental purpose of the world children's organization. And he's been doing Met children's programs since 1972 — this just happens to be the first one to be televised. In between he's managed to make a few movies, star in a TV variety show of his own for five years, appear in the New York theater, conduct just about every major orchestra in the country for the benefit of the Musicians Pension Fund, at the same time gaining a reputation for flying his own planes and cooking Chinese food.

But it's the grand rapport with children that sets Danny Kaye apart from any other entertainer. And sometimes, one gets the impression that Mr. Kaye is just a little weary of the whole thing.

Lounging in his own sunny-gold and green apartment in New York's chic Sherry-Netherland Hotel, amidst his post-impressionist collection, Mr. Kaye pushes aside one of several bouquets of spring flowers. He adjusts his ascot carefully:

"I like working with children. But that doesn't mean I like working with children more than I like working the Palace or doing a TV show. Please keep in mind that I don't entertain for children — entertaining with them is totally different than entertaining for them."

"You could do this Met show for adults without changing one line. What we are trying to do is explain to an audience how an opera is put together. I do not talk down for one second — anymore than I would talk down to an audience of adults."

"Most children I deal with don't speak my language — and I don't speak theirs. Their culture is different, their environment is different. The only way I communicate with

DANNY KAYE

A chat with the United Nations' ambassador to children

them is on an emotional level . . . not on a language level. Kids have a built-in radar — they are basically the same all over the world. They can tell if one is truly interested in them . . . or just pretending to be.

"And kids sense when they are disturbing adults, too. . . . They may even get some pleasure from it. I remember with my own daughter many years ago — she would come in while I was trying to do something and I would say: 'I'm sorry, but I really do not have time for you now; I'll play with you later. Then once I went to her room and she said: 'Sorry, but I do not wish to play with you now, I want to be by myself. I will see you later.' It established a very honest relationship. Today I can see my daughter and tell her I need to be by myself and she will understand. She can tell me exactly the same thing and nobody feels hurt or rejected. It is an established practice. You don't have to demonstrate love for each other every second of your life."

As soon as the taping sessions are over, Mr. Kaye will be flying to London where he will be playing Captain Hook in a new NBC-TV version of "Peter Pan" with Mia Farrow. There will be new songs by Leslie Bricusse and Anthony Newley, and it will be directed by Michael Kidd.

Why do it again when the Mary Martin version is still a perennial TV standard? "There have been incredible advances in TV since Mary did it 18 years ago. Production today makes all those old shows look outdated. It's time for a new 'Peter Pan.'"

Any other projects planned? Is there something Mr. Kaye yearns to do in the theater?

"Well, if I understood the question, the last

thing in the world I would like to do is 'Hamlet.'"

"I do things which please me — no matter whether there is a great deal of money involved or not. If it stimulates me, I do it. But I never know what I am going to be doing three months from now."

"Once I said to Arthur Rubinstein as a joke — where will you be on July 12 four years from now? He took out his little book and told me precisely where he would be. Well, if I had to live that kind of carefully structured life, it would drive me up the wall. If something challenges me or excites me, I'll do it."

"Do I want to play Chekhov? Maybe — but I would not feel my life has been wasted if I didn't do it. I have led a very productive, healthy, fulfilling, exciting life. The only things I do now are the things which I haven't done before — things which indicate progress for me as a human being."

Recriminations for Mr. Kaye? Doesn't he ever look back and wish he had acted differently?

"No! I don't look back. I was in London recently and someone said to me: 'Why don't you come back and play the Palladium like you used to?' Somebody else said: 'Why not make movies like you used to?' They meant well. But I don't want to turn around, go back 20 years, and try to recapture a time and an era and a frame of mind I had long ago. That is really stepping backwards. Movies are not what they used to be, the times are not what they used to be, and, most important, I am not what I used to be. It doesn't mean that I am forsaking my talent; talent doesn't change. What you have is a different attitude toward what you do. I'll do what I need to do now. The

only reason I'm doing 'Peter Pan' is because it's something I've never done before and it's nice to try it."

How does Mr. Kaye react to current trends in comedy?

"What trends? Comedy hasn't changed for hundreds of years. It's just the subject matter that changes. But the basic tonets of comedy always remain the same."

"There are many subjects you can do today that you couldn't do 10 years ago. Archie Bunker in 'All in the Family' (inspired by Johnny Speight's 'Till Death Us Do Part') was the first different kind of TV show we had in years — but now every channel has its own version. But never forget that trends are not made by anybody — they are reflections of what is happening in a society."

How about trends in Chinese food? Mr. Kaye's reputation as an oriental-food gourmet is widely known — does he approve of the current popularity of Szechwan and Hunan cooking?

Mr. Kaye throws up his hands in despair then miraculously reassembles them finger tip to finger tip.

"Why do people think they have to have their mouth paralyzed by hot food in order to get the authentic Szechwan flavor? If you don't retain the natural taste of the food, and end up with just overwhelming spice, you might as well have a mouthful of cotton. I just don't understand."

Is there still a part of Danny Kaye which remains a secret to the public? So many of his interests and hobbies have been highly publicized.

"I'm sure there is a secret part of me. And as soon as I find out what it is maybe I'll reveal it. I conduct orchestras, cook food, fly airplanes, travel for UNICEF, vote in the polling booth but not on the platform. Everybody knows those things. Outside of that, well, there are very private things. . . ."

Does it bother him that his public always seems to expect him to be a wacky, zany comic figure?

"Look, if I were really wacky and zany, I'd be doing this interview lying in bed. But that would be wacky for five minutes. If I acted in private life the way I do in the theater, I'd be in the loony bin."

The eyes which sparkle when Danny Kaye, entertainer, is doing the talking dim somewhat when the private Danny Kaye takes over.

"Too many people have a preconceived notion of what I'm really like. But I don't have any compulsion to satisfy those notions. One of the basic freedoms I've won for myself is the freedom to behave the way I feel."

Welsh spoons, with love

By Doris Mason Ewing
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Here at the foot of Cricketh Castle, by the waters of Tremadoc Bay, Charles Jones, shielded from the cool rainy Welsh weather by a heavy sweater and soft woolly cap, sits in his miniature workshop carving wooden spoons.

Not ordinary spoons, mind you. These are symbolically carved "love spoons" designed after those young men used to make for their girlfriends, as early as the 17th century.

History disagrees as to whether the ladies in question were those in which the young men currently were "just interested," or whether the spoons symbolized betrothal.

Mr. Jones prefers the latter interpretation. The young lady could hang the spoon by the fireplace to tell everyone "I'm spoken for."

And then interested friends would see to it that she had gifts for her "bottom drawer" when she married.

"Remember that all utensils used to be carved by hand," he says. "Probably one night a young man sat carving a spoon while he dreamed about his sweetheart. So he carved her initials on it and gave it to her as a love token."

And as the custom grew, designs became more ornate. Some spoons must have taken at least two years of snatched moments. Designs evolved from plain flat shapes to three-dimensional, from narrow handles to broad ones. Some even had two bowls with perhaps a baby "spoonlet" to symbolize a future child.

Often a heart shape was incorporated into the handle or bowl. Symbols abounded — initials, dates, Welsh signs. Vines and trees symbolized the growth of love and family. And personal, hidden messages were carved, known only to the couple.

"The custom lasted until the last century when, the engagement ring became fashionable and affordable," says Mr. Jones.

Today many spoons are still sold to visitors as souvenirs. The modern version is machine-tooled or made of plastic, but neither

originals do survive in museums and private collections.

Mr. Jones is a self-taught craftsman, as he says, "by the trial and error method." He learned by studying books and observing old designs and techniques, though he has never used the old method of using sharp broken glass as a cutting tool.

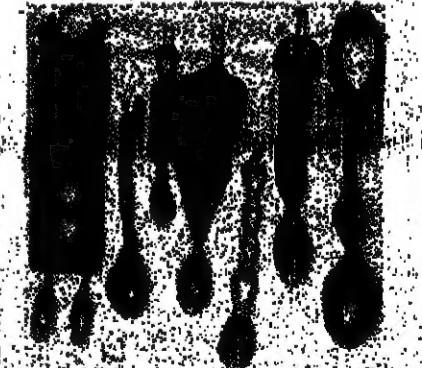
His work now is recognized throughout Wales, and his carvings have been declared works of art by the government.

Mr. Jones also makes spinning spoons, patterned after those Welsh women set on for centuries. While he carves dozens of spoons a year, Mr. Jones makes only a few spoons. One of the more special ones was for his daughter.

Both spoons and stools need to be made of well-seasoned wood. Mr. Jones used pieces of old furniture, ready for carving with their own history and heritage.

Sometimes a customer wants a particular kind of wood to be used. "In fact," he says, "there's a place on the way right now from Australia!"

Although customers choose a basic design from the 50 displayed, Mr. Jones never carves any two alike. "I want it to be something special for them," he says.



Array of love spoons

After the spoon is carved, Mr. Jones polishes it with a special mix of beeswax and turpentine. "The finest polish there is."

Craftsmen like Mr. Jones are becoming rare. "It takes a lot of patience," he says, "and young people don't like to take it much time."

And so, very few apprentices are learning the old skills.

"But you know," he says, "this is the most satisfactory work I've ever done."

Japan's healthy society

By David R. Francis

Which nation among the major industrial ones has relatively the fewest policemen, fewest persons in prison, fewest divorces, fewest admissions to mental health clinics, and lowest infant mortality rate? Which also has a low and steadily declining crime rate, the highest average life span (76 for women, 74 for men), a gradually improving pattern for distribution of income and wealth, and a decline in air pollution?

It is Japan, as the dateline might indicate. These facts indicate that this island nation has a rather healthy society. But it is far from ideal.

Despite the extremely rapid economic growth of the past decade, the average hourly compensation for workers in Japan is not quite half that in the United States (\$3.01 versus \$6.53, according to figures compiled by First National City Bank of New York).

Tokyo

Quelle est la nation parmi les plus industrialisées qui a somme toute le moins de policiers, le moins de gens en prison, le moins de divorces, le moins de gens dans les hôpitaux psychiatriques, la mortalité infantile la plus basse? Ou la durée moyenne de l'existence est-elle la plus élevée (76 pour les femmes, 74 pour les hommes)? Qui applique une formule de plus en plus perfectionnée à la distribution des revenus et de la fortune, et dont la pollution atmosphérique ne s'agit en amélioration? Le présent donnerait à penser que c'est le Japon.

Comme ces faits l'indiquent, cette île est donc dotée d'une société plutôt en bonne forme, mais qui est tout de même loin d'être idéale.

En dépit d'une croissance économique extrêmement rapide au cours des dix dernières années, le salaire horaire moyen des travailleurs au Japon n'atteint même pas la moitié de celui des États-Unis (\$3.01 au lieu de \$6.53,

However, one would hardly believe those statistics in taking a shopping expedition in this city's Ginza district. The urban Japanese generally dress considerably better than their counterparts in the U.S., who tend to be casual dressers. For that matter, they are about a match for north Europeans in the stylishness and quality of their clothing. These days most young women are wearing calf-length dresses and platform shoes. Men normally wear business suits.

Japanese prosperity is seen in department stores where boutiques offer sometimes sophisticated, often expensive imported goods. A list of trade names I made included Quelle from Germany, Dunhill and Dunlop from Britain, Pierre Cardin and Lanvin from Paris, Hathaway, Kayser-Roth and Arrow from the U.S.

Special boutiques for teen-agers, offering jeans and other Western-style clothing (plus canned rock and roll music), are far busier than the departments selling kimonos and

other traditional Japanese clothing. One reason may well be comparative prices — a fancy broadened kimono is terribly expensive and likely to be used only on special occasions.

It may well be that the Japanese spend so much on clothing (and cameras and electronic goods) because they have little else to buy. Crowding and land speculation have driven real estate prices in this city sky-high. So proportionately few Japanese workers can afford to buy their own houses.

Nevertheless, the Japanese construction industry has been building houses and apartments at a rate faster than that of the U.S., though Japan has about half the population. James C. Abegglen, head of the Boston Consulting Group office here, reckons that the basic demand for housing in Japan will be met by 1978 — this despite the rapid shift of Japan's people from rural areas into the cities in the last decades.

At present, however, Japan's housing ap-

pears extremely crowded and skimping. Over, Japanese cities look even more planned and disorganized than their counterparts. Unpainted wooden houses, up too frequently to grubby, crowded streets. Parks and other public amenities are too scarce. Beautiful hills are being ruthlessly to make way for new subdivisions.

This correspondent made his last visit to Japan 11 years ago and his changes stand out. Tokyo is now, with modest skyscrapers. They give occasional earthquake, but apparently, so Japanese industry is much more based. Most of the protective barriers imports are gone — so much so that aren't much of a story.

Outwardly, at least, there is less change in Japan for the better. What materially affluent society will have Japanese people's social and inner remains to be seen.

Japon : une société florissante

par David R. Francis

d'après les chiffres recueillis par la First National City Bank of New York).

Cependant, il est plutôt difficile d'ajouter foi à ces statistiques quand on va faire la tournée des magasins du quartier Ginza de Tokyo. Le citadin japonais s'habille en général beaucoup mieux que son homologue américain qui tend au sans cérémonie. A ce point de vue, les Japonais valent les Européens du monde quant à l'élégance et à la qualité du vêtement. A l'heure actuelle, la plupart des jeunes femmes portent des robes à mi-mollet et des chaussures à hautes semelles. Les hommes portent généralement le complet de l'homme d'affaires.

La prospérité japonaise fait surface dans les grands magasins où les boutiques offrent parfois des articles très chers. J'ai relevé notamment les griffes de Quelle d'Allemagne, de Dunhill et Dunlop de Grande-Bretagne, de Cardin et de Lanvin de Paris, de Hathaway, Kayser-Roth et Arrow des États-Unis.

Les boutiques spéciales pour adolescents qui offrent des jeans, des vêtements de style occidental (et de la

musique rock and roll qui joue sans arrêt) font beaucoup plus d'affaires que les rayons de kimonos et d'autres vêtements japonais traditionnels. Ceci est dû sans doute à la différence de prix : le kimono à broderies fantaisies est terriblement cher et ne se porte vraisemblablement qu'à des occasions spéciales.

Peut-être bien que les Japonais dépensent autant pour leurs vêtements (comme aussi pour leurs caméras et appareils électroniques) parce qu'ils n'ont pas grand-chose d'autre à acheter. L'encombrement du terrain et la spéculation qui cela entraîne ont fait monter l'immobilier à des prix astronomiques, si bien que peu de travailleurs japonais ont les moyens de s'acheter une maison.

Au Japon, malgré une population inférieure de moitié environ à celle des U.S.A., l'industrie du bâtiment a cependant construit des maisons et appartements à une cadence et dans une proportion bien supérieures. James C. Abegglen, chef du bureau du Groupe Bostonien consultatif, estime que le gros de la demande de logement sera satisfaite en 1978 et ce, en dépit de l'exode japonais des régions rurales vers les grands centres urbains, tel qu'il s'est

avéré au cours des dernières décennies. Quoi qu'il en soit, le logement japonais semble à l'heure actuelle gravement encombré et insuffisant. Plus, les villes semblent encore plus désorganisées et mal conçues qu'Amérique. Trop souvent on voit des maisons en bois, sans couche de peinture, appuyées à des usines et à d'autres constructions. Les rues sont trop étroites. De belles collines sont pitoyablement rasées pour faire place à de nouveaux blocs d'appartements.

Je n'avais pas véritablement remarqué, depuis quelque 11 ans, ce changement. Depuis Tokyo est devenue un peu plus désorganisée, mais sans danger, sans doute. L'industrie japonaise est bien plus solidement implantée, la plupart des barrières protectionnistes ont été levées, et cela ne vaut pas la peine d'en parler.

Extérieurement, du moins, il ne paraît donc au Japon de grands progrès à voir quel sera l'impact d'une matérialité dans l'abandon des besoins sociaux et intimes de l'homme.

Japan: Viele Änderungen zum Besseren

Von David R. Francis

Tokio

Welches der großen Industrieländer hat die relativ wenigsten Polizisten, die wenigsten Gefängnisinsassen, die wenigsten Ehescheidungen, die wenigsten Abtreibungen, die niedrigste Kriminalitätsrate und die höchste Lebenserwartung (76 für Frauen, 74 für Männer)? Eine allmähliche Verbesserung in der Struktur der Einkommens- und Vermögensverteilung und ein Absinken der Luftverschmutzung? Es ist Japan, wie aus der Überschrift hervorgeht.

Diese Tatsachen weisen darauf hin, daß es dem Inselland recht gut geht. Doch es ist bei weitem nicht ideal.

Trotz des äußerst schnellen wirtschaftlichen Wachstums in den vergangenen zehn Jahren beträgt der durchschnittliche Stundenlohn eines Arbeiters in Japan nicht ganz die Hälfte des Stundenlohns in den Vereinigten Staaten (3,01 Dollar im Vergleich mit 6,53 Dollar gemäß den durch die First National City Bank of New York zusammengestellten Zahlen).

Unternimmt man jedoch einen Einkaufsbummel in dem Ginza-Viertel dieser Stadt, kann man diesen Statistiken kaum glauben. Der städtische Japaner kleidet sich im allgemeinen wesentlich besser als ein ihm gleichgestellter Amerikaner, der sich gern in Jeans und anderen westlichen Kleidungsstücken zeigt. Für die Qualität ihrer Kleidung angeht, fällt den Nordamerikanern auf. Heutzutage tragen die meisten jungen Damen Kleider in Wadenlänge und Plattenform. Die Männer tragen normalerweise dunkle, Straßenanzüge.

Der japanische Wohlstand ist in den Warenhäusern zu sehen, wo Boutiquen mitunter auserlesene, aber oft teure Importwaren anbieten. Zu den Firmennamen, die ich mir notierte, zählen Quelle aus Deutschland, Dunhill und Dunlop aus Großbritannien, Pierre Cardin und Lanvin aus Paris, Hathaway, Kayser-Roth und Arrow aus den USA.

In den Spezialboutiquen für Teen-ager, wo Jeans und andere Bekleidung im Western-Stil (und Rock-and-Roll-Schallplatten) angeboten werden, herrscht viel mehr Betrieb als in den Warenhäusern, die Kimonos und andere

traditionelle japanische Kleidung verkaufen. Ein Grund dafür mag sehr wohl der große Preisunterschied sein — ein reich mit Brokat geschmückter Kimono ist außerordentlich teuer und wird wahrscheinlich nur zu besonderen Anlässen getragen.

Es mag wohl sein, daß die Japaner so viel auf Kleidung (und Fotoapparate und elektronische Geräte) ausgeben, mag wohl daran liegen, daß sie nicht viel anderes zu kaufen haben. Überbevölkerung und Grundstücksspekulation haben die Immobilienpreise in dieser Stadt so sehr in die Höhe getrieben, daß verhältnismäßig wenige japanische Arbeiter sich ein eigenes Haus leisten können.

Trotz allem haben die japanischen Bauunternehmen verhältnismäßig mehr Einfamilienhäuser und Wohnungen erstellt als die amerikanischen, obgleich Japan etwa nur halb soviel Einwohner hat wie die USA. James C. Abegglen, Leiter der Tokioer Niederlassung einer Bostoner Firma von Bauberatern, schätzt, daß im Jahre 1978 der Wohnungsbedarf in Japan gedeckt sein wird — und das trotz der Tatsache, daß in den letzten Jahrzehnten immer mehr Japaner vom Land in die Stadt zogen.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Sind Sie empfindlich?

Wenn damit Gereiztheit, leicht verletzbares Gefühl und sogar eine schlechte Disposition gemeint sind, wollen die meisten Menschen nicht „empfindlich“ genannt werden. Aber es gibt eine Art von Empfindlichkeit, oder vielmehr Empfänglichkeit, die eine unentbehrliche Eigenschaft ist. Sie kann für den, der sie hat, ein bedeutender Vorteil und für andere eine große Ermutigung sein.

Diese von Gott hergeleitete Eigenschaft hilft uns, die Führung des göttlichen Gemüts zu erkennen und ihr zu folgen. Sie ist der uns innewohnende geistige Sinn. Wir können diese Fähigkeit des Lauschens und Empfangens in uns erkennen und sie durch verständnisvolles Gebet entwickeln. Wir tun das, indem wir uns vergewissern, daß unser wahres Selbst völlig geistig ist, und beständig daran festhalten. Wir sind der Mensch, das Ebenbild oder der Ausdruck Gottes.

Da der Mensch im Gemüt vollkommen ist, können wir in Wirklichkeit nur auf den göttlichen Willen reagieren. Der Mensch bringt immerdar die Intelligenz und Harmonie seines Schöpfers zum Ausdruck. Er ist völlig frei von materieller Disharmonie, von Krankheit und Unrecht. Er bringt das göttliche Prinzip, das vollkommene Leben und die vollkommene Liebe zum Ausdruck.

Wenn wir uns bewußt sind, daß dieses wahre, geistige Wesen des Menschen unser Wesen ist, bringen wir es besser zum Ausdruck. Wir lernen unsere menschlichen Gefühle beherrschen, die nur allzu leicht unsere besten Absichten verleiern. Andere beginnen unser wahres Selbst zu sehen, und wir beginnen deren wahres Selbst zu sehen.

Als Christus Jesus sagte: „[Ihr] werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch frei machen“, sollte er an uns die Forderung stellen, daß wir wahr sein, was über uns und andere wahr ist, nämlich die geistige Wirklichkeit. Wir sind die unsterblichen Kinder Gottes, der unendlichen Liebe. Wir sind von Gott mit allen guten Eigenschaften auf Beste ausgerüstet. Sie lassen das Leben, wie wir es zum Ausdruck bringen, von Freude, Gesundheit, Heiligkeit, Weisheit und Macht überströmen.

Exterieurieren, du moins, il ne paraît donc au Japon de grands progrès à voir quel sera l'impact d'une matérialité dans l'abandon des besoins sociaux et intimes de l'homme.

Wir müssen die Wirklichkeit sterblicher Eigenschaften wie Ungeduld, Grillenhaftigkeit, Neid, Egoismus verneinen. Wenn wir leugnen, daß sie Teil unseres wahren Selbst als Kinder Gottes sind, machen wir uns immer mehr von ihnen frei. Wir bringen die uns von Gott verliehene Individualität und Nützlichkeit stärker zum Ausdruck.

Wachsamkeit ist äußerst wesentlich. Wir müssen darüber wachen, was wir in uns aufnehmen und denken. Wenn wir dazu neigen, der Gereiztheit oder dem Egoismus anzuhängen, müssen wir die sterblichen Charaktereigenschaften und Annahmen mit größerer Genauigkeit verneinen. Wir müssen dem Problem auf den mentalen Grund gehen.

Die falsche Art der Empfindlichkeit wird nicht durch das bloße Eingeständnis überwunden, daß sie falsch sei und aufgegeben werden müsse. Die Wurzel unserer Gereiztheit — die falschen Annahmen, daß wir materiell und des Unrechtes fähig seien —, ja, diese Wurzel muß ausgerottet werden.

Wir verneinen die materiellen Annahmen erfolgreich, wenn wir erkennen, daß sie keine Wahrheit und keine Grundlage in Gott haben und daher in unsoren von Gott regierten Leben keine wirkliche Autorität, Macht oder Gegenwart besitzen. Wir berauben sie ihres scheinbaren Einflusses, wenn wir uns weigern, an sie zu glauben. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, spricht uns in unserem Kampf, die Empfindlichkeit gegen materielle Annahmen zu überwinden. Mut zu. Sie schreibt: „Die Wissenschaft erklärt, daß Gemüt und nicht die Materie sieht, hört, fühlt und spricht.“

¹ Johannes 8:32; ² Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zum Heiligen Schrift, S. 485.

³ Christian Science, apostrophe: „Ihr“ „Ihr“.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zum Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhalten. Das Buch kann in den Landesämtern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auswahl über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Etes-vous susceptible?

La plupart des gens n'aiment pas se voir taxés de « susceptible », dans le sens où ce mot implique l'agacement, les sentiments froissés ou même un mauvais caractère. Il existe toutefois une sorte de susceptibilité, ou réaction, qui constitue un trait de caractère très désirable. Pour celui qui la manifeste, elle peut être d'un avantage particulier et pour les autres un encouragement capital.

Grâce à cette qualité qui émane de Dieu, on peut arriver à discerner et suivre la direction de l'Entendement divin; elle est notre sens spirituel inhérent. Nous pouvons reconnaître en nous-mêmes cette aptitude à écouter et à répondre, et par la prière de la compréhension nous pouvons la développer. Nous faisons cela en réalisant et affirmant continuellement que notre identité véritable est totalement spirituelle. Nous sommes l'homme, l'image, ou expression de Dieu.

Parce que l'homme est parfait dans l'Entendement, nous ne pouvons, en réalité, être sensibles qu'à la volonté divine. L'homme exprime toujours l'intelligence et l'harmonie de son créateur. Il est absolument libre de toute discordance matérielle, maladie et mauvaise action. Il exprime le principe divin, la Vie et l'Amour parfaits.

Lorsque nous devenons conscients du fait que cette véritable nature spirituelle de l'homme est nôtre, nous l'exprimons davantage. Nous arrivons à contrôler les émotions humaines qui tendent à fausser nos meilleures intentions. D'autres commencent à voir notre véritable identité, et nous commençons à voir la leur.

Lorsque Christ Jésus a dit: « Vous connaîtrez la vérité, et la vérité vous affranchira », il nous demandait d'appréhender ce qui est vrai de nous-mêmes et des autres, la réalité spirituelle. Nous sommes les enfants immortels de Dieu, l'Amour infini. Dieu nous a harmonieusement et magnifiquement dotés de toutes les belles qualités nous permettant d'exprimer une vie qui abonde de joie, de santé, de sainteté, de sagesse, de puissance.

Il nous faut nier la réalité de caractéristiques mortelles telles que l'impétuosité, l'inégalité d'humeur, l'envie, l'égoïsme. Lorsque nous nions que

ces caractéristiques puissent aucunement faire partie de notre identité véritable comme enfants de Dieu, nous nous libérons de plus en plus. Nous sommes heureux de pouvoir exprimer toujours plus vigoureusement l'individualité et l'utilité dont Dieu nous a doués.

La vigilance est essentielle. Nous devons veiller à ce que nous acceptons et à ce que nous pensons. Si nous avons tendance à demeurer centrés sur nous-mêmes et à avoir mauvais caractère, il faut que nos dénégations de croyances et de caractéristiques mortelles soient plus précises. Il nous faut parvenir aux racines mentales du problème.

On ne viendra pas à bout de la mauvaise sorte de susceptibilité simplement en admettant que c'est mal et qu'il faut y mettre un terme. Ce sont les racines mêmes de notre irritation — les fausses croyances que nous sommes matériels et capables de faire le mal — qui doivent être arrachées.

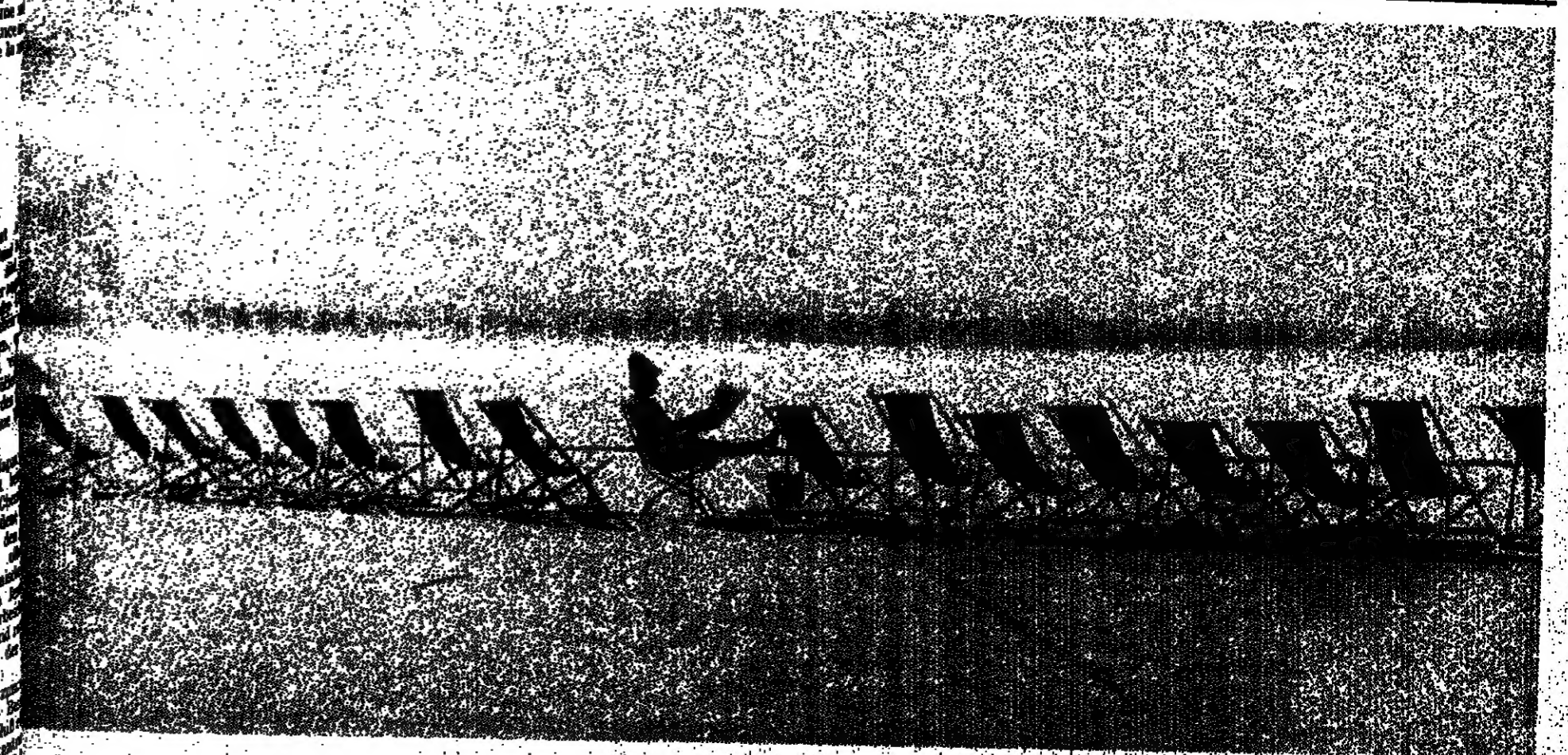
Nous nions les croyances matérielles de manière efficace quand nous discernons qu'elles n'ont ni réalité, ni base en Dieu et que par conséquent elles n'ont en vérité ni autorité, ni pouvoir, ni présence en notre vie, qui est gouvernée par Dieu. Nous dépouillons ces croyances de leur prétendue influence en refusant d'y croire. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, nous encourage dans la lutte que nous livrons à la susceptibilité aux croyances matérielles. Elle écrit: « La Science déclare que c'est l'Entendement et non la matière qui voit, entend, sent, et parle. »

¹ Jean 8:32; ² Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures, p. 485.

³ Christian Science, prononcer: "tristesse" "sélence".

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec la même gloire en regard. On peut l'acquiescer dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou la commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



At Nice in the early morning sunshine



"Salisbury Cathedral from the Bishop's Garden": Oil on canvas by John Constable (1776-1837)

Journey towards light

The sky stands over England like the shadow of light itself, always moving, always lovely. Some English people hardly notice it; they yearn for the hard blue sky which roots the Mediterranean. Yet their own sky is among the supreme beauties of Europe.

Constable, painting in the early 1800s, must have felt the sky as drama: his landscapes can seem like stage sets for the platinum passions of the high air. But what a stage! What sets!

Salisbury Cathedral stands huge, precise, below the tallest spire in England. Its verticals and horizontals murmur peace and stability. Yet somehow — perhaps because we live in the age of rocket launchings — the ancient steeple appears to be springing straight up out of the earth into and beyond the atmosphere. Is that how church spires symbolize the leap of faith? — not as a blind plunge in the dark but as a soaring stillness? This spire is at the picture's core.

In classical landscape design, a small human figure may be used to balance a large mass of anything else. That is because human observers automatically focus on the human; we weight it with our interest. Here the Georgian lady and gentleman vivify the shadow that broods over them, and counter-balance the trees, the cattle, the cathedral itself — even the sky.

The figures, having captured our attention, redirect it to the spire. In a degree, Constable learned about painting from painters, professional and amateur. He attended the Royal Academy school, was befriended by Benjamin West (that generous American) and was inspired — as Turner was — by landscapes of Rembrandt and Rubens. He also studied other masters: Ruydael, Claude, Richard Wilson, Gainsborough, Girtin, Reynolds, learning from paint what words had not taught him.

Eventually his greatest teacher was na-

ture itself, which he observed and recorded almost as if it were a tangible pronouncement of Deity. This approach led to painterly innovations which earned him honors in France five years before his greatness was officially recognized in England. He had struck an early blow in the battle of light — a battle which the Impressionists would fight recklessly two generations later.

It has been said that Constable is Wordsworth translated into paint. This is neat, but unfair. Both men loved the English countryside; both reported on it with genius; and some of the artist's finished pictures do fit Wordsworth's derivation of poetry: "from emotion recollected in tranquillity." (Constable's preliminary sketches could be intensely emotional.) Yet he was no translation but an original — unique, dedicated to his own deepening vision, a princely figure in the landscape of Western art.

Neil Miller

Man's greatest tests in life

Man's nature spurs his drive for aspiration. He reaches for the fruit of golden touch. In his Creator's might, his own elation, Man is determined to accomplish much.

Yet greatest of the tests in life he faces is that of leaving love for self behind. Far nobler is the pattern man's life traces That makes him friend and brother of mankind.

From "Gehennasse" of Goethe's works, the Weimar Edition, Vol 16, published by Hermann Bohlaus 1884

Translation by Lydia Regehr

The poet

I think that living in the country, for all their sentimental denials, is something which is held in contempt by most people today. They believe that one has opted out of a concern for all kinds of problems. The country is where one doesn't get on. But if I was interested in getting on, as it is called, I wouldn't be a poet. Writing poetry is a way of life. Money is necessary for this way of life, of course, but it has to be earned in some way which doesn't injure the poetry. This is the most important thing. I think a poet should have a job which he likes. He will be a better poet if he isn't nagged by unsuitable work. The work I happened to love is cultivating the land, raising plants, eating my own vegetables and fruit. So much of poetry is oblation and the putting of the seed into the ground is also a religious rite — perhaps the oldest religious rite that there is. Like the rest of the villagers, I grow not only for myself but to give away. This is important. All country gardeners do this.

I am now at home here. I know everybody and everybody knows me. Words have meaning for me here. I am lucky, I came here to get better but I have in fact been re-born. I have escaped into reality. There are no nameless faces; I am identified and I identify. All is seen. Although you may not be capable of loving your neighbor as yourself, you can at least know him nearly as well as you know yourself.

One has to have a leaning toward village life. It is often a life of poverty in contrast with that of the towns. Poverty is sometimes believed to be a great stimulant of art, but I don't believe this. Except I am willing to forego a lot of the things other people now take for granted in order to keep Akenfield, by which I mean the deep country. The power of wonder is here. In spite of machines and sprays, I still find Nature with a capital N in this valley. It is man's rightful place to live in Nature and to be a part of it. He has to recognize the evidence of his relationship to the great natural pattern in such things as flowers, crops, water, stones, wild creatures. Where he destroys such evidence, in the towns, for instance, he gradually destroys a part of himself. This is where poetry comes in; it has to utter the response to the reality of the whole man, and it is only

by living in Nature that the whole man can develop. City life fragments a man. He is not complete when the reminders of the great natural complex of which he is a part are absent. The business of poetry is to mend the fragmentation which occurs when men forget their place in the natural creation. City poets are in danger of blocking the imaginative river with concrete and hearing so much noise that they miss the voice of the Goddess! Of course much excellent poetry is written in cities, but I sometimes think that it is informed by an improper, a Satanic fury. And with clever words disguising the lack of wonder. This is the dichotomy of city life. The city poet records an alienation which began perhaps with Blake's awesome poem "The Mental Traveller." I understand the reason for this way of writing but living here, in touch with the earth and the woods, I can hardly believe it. I don't want to believe in their alienation! For in a sense, in not believing, I myself am alienated from men who do not have and who do not wish to have my experience of the village. I think that it is their tragedy that they don't want such a thing and can even call it escapism and "uncommitted." The twentieth century, with its great comforts and its great crimes, has produced immense alienation experiences. People need the seasonal design of country time to remind them of what they are.

Time in the village is quite different from time in the town. You enter time when you enter a town — you rush through it. In a village time enters you, slowly, naturally. I knew so little about time and its importance when I came here. Eventually, its poetic value has been revealed to me.

They say that I have opted out. That is what they say. I am out of all the great events of the day — or so they tell me. The accusations come yearly and usually in the summer, for none of these kind of people have patience with a Village in winter, and they point their finger at me for having turned my back on what they call current affairs. They tell me that a poet should not avoid what is going on in the world. A poet should be with the mass of mankind, they say; a poet should carry a banner. I do not march, I do not protest, I have not the people's cause at heart — so I am guilty! I do not argue about the colour question or the religious question. I am a guilty innocent, I suppose. Can one be that?

Excerpt from "Akenfield: Portrait of an English Village," by Ronald Blythe. Copyright © 1968 by Ronald Blythe. Reprinted by permission of Pantheon Books, a Division of Random House, Inc.

Ronald Blythe

The Monitor's religious article

Are you sensitive?

In the sense that it implies edginess, easily hurt feelings, even bad disposition, most people don't like to be called "sensitive." But there is a kind of sensitivity, or responsiveness, that is a much-needed characteristic. It can be a distinct advantage to the one who has it and a vital encouragement to others.

This God-derived quality helps one to perceive and follow the guidance of the divine Mind. It is our inherent spiritual sense. We can recognize this listening-and-responding ability in ourselves and develop it through understanding prayer. We do so by realizing and continually affirming our true selfhood to be wholly spiritual. We are man, the image, or expression, of God.

Because man is perfect in Mind, we can, in reality, be responsive only to the divine will. Man always expresses the intelligence and harmony of his creator. He is entirely free from material discord, disease, and wrongdoing. He expresses divine Principle, perfect Life and Love.

When we realize this true, spiritual nature of man to be ours, we express it more. We gain control over human emotions that tend to work against our best intentions. Others begin to see our true selfhood, and we begin to see theirs.

When Christ Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," he was making a demand upon us to learn what is true of ourselves and others, the spiritual reality. We are the immortal children of God, Infinite Love. We are harmoniously and beautifully supplied by God with all good qualities that make our expression of life abundant with joy, health, holiness, wisdom, and power.

We need to deny the reality of mortal characteristics: impatience, crochetedness, envy, egotism. If we deny that these are any part of our true selfhood as God's children, and resolve not to express them, we gain increasing freedom from them. We enjoy a more vigorous expression of our God-given individuality and usefulness.

Watchfulness is essential. We have to

watch what we're taking in and thinking. If we tend to hold on to a bad temper or self-centeredness, we need to be more precise in our denial of mortal traits and beliefs. We need to get to the mental roots of the problem.

The wrong kind of sensitivity is not overcome by the mere admission that it is wrong and should be stopped. The very roots of our irritation — the false beliefs that we are material and capable of evil — are what must be eradicated.

We deny material beliefs effectively when we see that they have no truth, no basis in God, and therefore no actual authority, power, or presence, in our life, which is God-governed. We rob them of their seeming influence when we refuse to believe in them. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, assures us in our struggle to overcome sensitivity to material beliefs. She writes: "Science declares that Mind, not matter, sees, hears, feels, speaks."*

*John 8:32; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 465.

A search that satisfies

Today perhaps more than at any time in recent history long-held concepts are being challenged. Beliefs about religion, about God, about health, about the very substance of things are changing. There is a searching and rethinking going on.

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Absolutes: the large and the small of it

anything that you really understand you should be able (and willing) to explain in forty pages or a sentence

any truly magnificent thought objectified as painting should be potent enough to convey itself (encompassing) by covering a wall or a postage stamp

the purest and surest of feelings — love should be deep enough (fractured) to need for expression a lifetime or a look

disagree, but at least agree that idea can never be limited by size

Majore Workman

OPINION

Melvin Maddocks

Are Presidents real?

President Ford gets by on five hours sleep, and falls sound asleep in 10 seconds. For lunch he eats cottage cheese with A-1 sauce. About every 10 days he has his hair cut. He works out by doing 20 push-ups and pedaling a mile on his exercise cycle, at the firm setting.

These are among the facts revealed in a New York Times Magazine article by the novelist and journalist John Hersey, who logged a working week in the White House observing the President for 10 to 18 hours a day. Meanwhile, another diarist, Benjamin C. Bradlee, then Newsweek's Washington bureau chief, now execu-

tive editor of the Washington Post, has spilled a bean or two about an earlier President in "Conversations With Kennedy" (Norton, \$7.95). There are behind-the-scenes scenes of Lee Radziwill teaching the Twist to JFK and Benji, as the President called him. The President is portrayed as a man who is really up, but he kept a faintly amused and quizzical expression on his face. At less tense moments, we learn, Jackie took the liberty of calling him "Bunny."

Are these revelations part of the mosaic of history? Or are they gossip — inside plays in a game of presidential trivia?

There are questions of ethics — or at least taste — too. For instance, has Benji served his old friend well by revealing that he and JFK once killed time by attending a blue movie?

But the most interesting question is: Why have these backstage White House stories come out at the same time, along with an onstage White House story in which the actor James Whitmore impersonates Harry Truman for Washington theater audiences? Is all this sudden craving for earthy humanity among our leaders simply a coincidence? Or does this coincidence indicate that we have had enough of what we regard as tape-recorded presidents, presidents who depersonalize themselves as "the presidency," presidents whose arranged sobriety seems to bear the stamp of the seal — president-in-the-abstract?

It is as if there is a hunger for minutiae, for the

intimate details that may trivialize a president or make him appear fallible but finally establish him as a fellow man. "The real Gerald Ford, for better or worse, will always be visible," Hersey concludes. And in one sense this visibility — indeed his longability — is what his day-by-day account is all about.

Both the Hersey and the Bradlee logs are, in effect, exercises in verification. Here, Hersey says, is Gerald Ford on a real golf course, swinging a real golf club at a real ball. Here is Gerald Ford's real brown suitcase, stuffed with real work. Lift it. Touch it. These things are real. Therefore, Gerald Ford must be real, too.

The President seems to guess what Hersey's (and the public's) need is, and in an extraordinary scene he invites him into his bedroom to meet Betty Ford, the verifiable wife, propped up on a "small cylindrical pillow," reading her publicized neck.

The Churchills, the de Gaulles — the leaders larger-than-life are gone. We believed in them because we believed in something rather 19th-century called Great. Now we have a 20th-century craving for something called Real. Our credibility gap starts further back. We can't believe a leader is this or that or the other until we believe that, behind the television image, behind the ghost-written speeches, he actually is.

Here is a new mood then, a new requirement. 1976 candidates take note. What the Hersey-Bradlee essays at intimacy finally suggest is that we, like the Chinese, are lining the riverbank, afflicted by doubts of our leaders' existence — waiting for the Chairman to swim. He may or may not be Great. But he had better splash.

Joseph C. Harsch

Dr. Kissinger's environment

President Ford stoutly denies that he has the slightest thought of parting with his Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, or even of depriving Dr. Kissinger of his "other hat" — that of head of the National Security Council.

But there are, I submit, two changes in the environment in which Dr. Kissinger moves and operates which make a profound change in what he can and cannot do in his capacity as manager of American foreign policy.

The first change is that the new Congress is taking a very real hand in the making of American foreign policy. The United States is back to a "participatory system" in such matters. Leaving aside the question of whether the specific actions taken by the Congress have always been the theoretically best, the essential fact is that the power of decision is now back in the hands of the Congress to a degree unknown in Washington since Congress overruled Woodrow Wilson on the League of Nations.

Congress has overruled Dr. Kissinger on trade with Moscow and at every point in the present withdrawal of the American role from Cambodia and Vietnam. It is not just that Congress disapproves of Kissinger policy on these subjects. It is rather that Congress is pursuing policies of its own which happen to have no relationship to the policies which Dr. Kissinger continues to advocate. And the power of decision is firmly in the Congress.

The important corollary of the above is that a foreign country wishing to do business with the U.S. now needs to know the leaders of the Congress more than it needs to cultivate Dr. Kissinger himself. For an embassy in Washington, its relations with the Congress have suddenly become more important than its access to Dr. Kissinger.

There is nothing for Dr. Kissinger to do in this situation. Only the President can say yes or no to the Israelis. If he says yes, Israel need not meet his definition of flexibility. If he says no, and means it, then Israel will have to ease its terms to get the aid.

Dr. Kissinger was essential and probably irreplaceable back when Richard Nixon could make foreign policy. Congress usually left policymaking to the White House. And Mr. Nixon increasingly left it all to Dr. Kissinger.

This is a new and different world. Congress has strong ideas and the determination to enforce them on the administration. It can and will negotiate and compromise with President Ford. But it chooses to deal with him directly rather than through Dr. Kissinger. The Kissinger skills had full play in the Nixon era. He was the right man for that season. But he is not a man for all seasons. And this is a new season. Many leaders on Capitol Hill, of both parties, now regard him as redundant and replaceable.

All of which is why there is so much speculation in Washington these days about who may be the next Secretary of State. My own grapevine says that Mel Laird, long-time political partner of President Ford, is the President's first choice with Elliot Richardson a strong second choice.

The second change is the emergence of President Ford as "the other" point of decision in Washington. This is particularly important in the matter of the Middle East.

President Ford is in the position of the man who must and indeed alone can determine whether July will see another step toward peace or a return to war. Here is the way the matter stands:

From March 5 to 23 Dr. Kissinger used his undoubted skill as a negotiator to try to narrow the gap between Egyptian and Israeli positions. He failed. In his view and in that of President Ford the failure was due to Israeli inflexibility. Both wanted Israel to soften its final terms.

Unless Israeli terms are softened by July it seems almost certain that there will be another war. If they are softened it is possible that there can be another step toward peace. But there is nothing Dr. Kissinger can do to obtain that softening. Only President Ford can do something about it.

Israel has mounted a major campaign in the U.S. to persuade Washington to give them their economic and military aid requests without the quid pro quo of a softening of their terms. Mr. Ford has been holding up their aid program in a "reassessment" of American Middle East policy. The reassessment is an obvious use of American bargaining power on Israel to induce the softening which the President wants.

Iran's quest for greatness

By T. B. Miller

Tehran, Iran's greatly increased oil income is being combined with shrewd diplomacy to the country's considerable political advantage. In 1974, according to official figures, oil export earnings exceeded those for all the previous 65 years put together.

This immense inflow of funds is enabling Shah Reza Pahlavi's government to fulfill a variety of ambitions. The first is to strengthen the country's industrial base, the armed forces, and standards of living. While there may be some imbalance between these at present, there is no doubt that all are on the increase, the first two dramatically so. Iran's oil coastal area is changing under the impact of new industrial complexes and new or enlarged military facilities, with consequent shifts of population.

The second ambition has been to repeat history and make Iran dominant in the Persian Gulf. Few people in the area doubt the fact — although not all welcome it — that Iran, if not entirely dominant, is by far the strongest power in the gulf.

It was not strong enough in 1969-70 to force Bahrain to become Iran's "fourteenth province," but in late 1971 it seized the Tunb islands near the entrance to the Gulf of Hormuz, and occupied adjacent Abu Musa. Two years ago, Iran sent troops to Oman to assist the British-led forces of Sultan Qabus in coping with the Dhofar rebellion. More significantly, perhaps, Iran's diplomacy helped induce the Chinese to withdraw their support of the rebels.

The climax of Iran's diplomatic efforts in the gulf was the recent agreement with Iraq, made at disastrous expense to Iraq's Kurdish community but giving promise of greater stability around the gulf. If the agreement does not hold, the Shah will have sacrificed (some would say "betrayed") the Kurds of Iraq and strengthened his traditional enemy, with no compensating benefit.

But if the agreement holds — and this seems more likely — it should greatly reduce Iraq's dependence on Soviet military aid and thus Soviet leverage for using the Iraqi port of Umm Qasr. It will release Iranian and Iraqi forces from high-tension confrontation across the border, and will legalize the present position on the Shatt al Arab. It will hopefully

end Iran's support of insurgent movements in southwest Iran ("Arabistan") and in Iran and Pakistan Baluchistan.

While some of his Arab neighbors fear Iranian imperialism, the Shah has shown the signs of empire building in a far more subtle sense. His goal is to ensure that Iran, not the Soviet Union or radical Arab nationalists, controls the gulf and the shipping lanes through it. He has called the Strait of Hormuz "the jugular vein of the West," equally the jugular vein of the new economy.

Iran's oil wealth, which the Shah knows not lost in its present dimension much less this decade, has been used also to fuel its diplomatic influence. Iran has become more than China or the U.S., the guarantor of Pakistan, but has also reassured India large credits and has established relations with Afghanistan, giving it access to Indian Ocean through a new rail link to Kaudahar and Baidar Abbas.

Whether from a sense of guilt (oil profits), generosity, or realpolitik, Iran has become the major international donor in the region. Credits worth \$1 billion have been made to India, \$750 million to Pakistan, \$1 billion to Afghanistan, \$10 million to Bangladesh, and \$25 million to Sri Lanka. India was granted \$250 million to set up a chemical complex.

Over the Arab-Israeli dispute, the Shah has been deliberately ambivalent. He seems to see Israel as a brake on Arab radical aggression in other directions.

Iranian oil has been vital to Israel, and only alternative is probably American intervention. But Iran has made a number of gestures toward Islamic countries in the region. Only Libya and the People's Republic of Yemen remain hostile.

Thus, Iran's domestic and diplomatic efforts are expanding. While the Shah could not alter the birth of the regime, Defense Minister A. Ghorchi's nominal membership in the Politburo should be viewed in the light of Marsha Zhukov's and Bulganin's abortive Persian soil paving the way for an ancient, proud people's return to greatness.

Mr. Miller is an Australian affairs expert.

COMMENTARY

One researcher's answer

Who assassinated Kennedy?

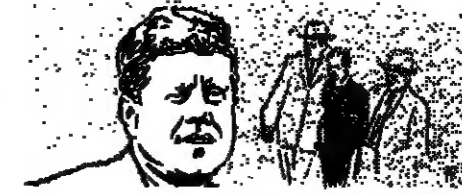
By Priscilla Johnson McMillan

Why, after more than a decade, do so many Americans still have doubts about the assassination of President Kennedy? Why is it hard for so many of us to lay this one event to rest?

For the doubts, and the doubters, are there. They are vocal — and they are listened to. In the first days of April alone, three major national publications carried articles featuring doubts about the Kennedy assassination. A conference about these questions was lately held at Boston University and at present six members of the U.S. House of Representatives, led by Rep. Henry Gonzales of Texas, are pressing for a new investigation.

I have been at work on the assassination for several years and I believe that the Warren Commission, which was set up by President Johnson immediately after the assassination to try to ascertain the truth, not only was well motivated but that it reached the right conclusions. The commission found that Lee Harvey Oswald had killed the President, had done so alone and that there had been no conspiracy. Going on the "hard" evidence alone, it was probably the strongest case ever assembled against a single individual.

But the commission's report has shortcomings. I find them mostly in the area of Oswald's motivation. Because of the shortage of time (the commission finished up in 10 months), the profusion of false leads which it wasted precious weeks tracking down, and a predilection on the part of the commissioners for "hard" facts over evidence that might have shed light on Oswald's complex personality, the report failed to flesh out a convincing portrait of Lee Harvey Oswald as a



living, breathing human being who, in his eyes anyway, might have had cause to kill the President.

Thus a few witnesses were not questioned who ought to have been. Crucial witnesses who knew Oswald well were wasted — because they were questioned ineptly. The final eleven volumes of the commission's 26 volumes of supporting evidence are so atrociously organized that they are hard for anyone to use, and easy for some to distort.

Because of my interest in motive, I am eager to track down as many as I can of Oswald's movements, even his thoughts, during the year and a half before the assassination. Sometimes I need to know what time of day a certain photograph was taken or how long a particular bus ride might take at a given hour of day or night. With difficulty, I have managed to extract guesses at least, from the very back volumes of the report, but nowhere have I found critical newspaper clippings of April, 1963, announcing the return to Dallas of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, whom Oswald attempted to shoot on April 10. Yet evidence of this kind can shed light, not on the Walker attempt alone but on the Kennedy assassination.

The commission's decision to sequester even the smallest bit of autopsy evidence was a catastrophic mistake. Publication of all the

material, especially photographs of the head wounds, would have hurt everyone's sensibilities but it would have prevented, for all time, the now obsessive questions as to the direction of the final shot.

Now that doubts have been sown and questions are alive on every side, what can be done to set the country's doubts to rest?

I favor any honest investigation that stands a chance of bringing new facts to light or even ventilating old ones, since we have today a new generation, of college age and younger, which has never been exposed to the hard facts that at first made the Warren report so persuasive.

But I believe doubts will never be set to rest as to whether Oswald was, or was not, a secret agent. No intelligence agency is going to step forward and say it hired him. It would be a miracle if evidence of this nature should be unearthed. I feel certain that Oswald was not and could not have been anybody's agent. But most of my evidence is negative. It lies in understanding his personality.

Lastly I believe that the killing of a President, or a king or father, is the hardest of all crimes for men to deal with. As Freud pointed out, it is this crime that stirs the deepest guilt and anxiety. A hundred years after the fact, questions still stir about the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. For the doubts about this one crime, the crime of patricide, lies as deep as human nature itself. No matter what steps are taken, what investigation may be authorized or what autopsy material made public, I suspect that the doubts about President Kennedy's murder are going to be with us forever.

Mrs. McMillan is completing a biography of Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald.

The state of detente

Brezhnev and the hawks

By Lanzo T. Kim

After the Soviet Government's repudiation of the United States trade bill, Western Kremlinologists speculated that the hardliners had overruled Leonid Brezhnev and that the detente was in danger. His subsequent disappearance from public view seemed to have confirmed this view. Then, after a couple of months, he suddenly emerged with no signs that his power position had changed.

This latest miscalculation of what might be happening at the pinnacle of the Soviet pyramid was the result of some misconceptions dominant among Kremlinologists. The most misleading is their idea of who the hardliners are and how much power they actually wield. In their view, these consist of the military establishment and conservative members of the Politburo who are pressing Brezhnev to take a tougher stand with the West.

This outside image of the Soviet military's internal position is highly inaccurate. The political influence of the Red Army's profes-



sional commanders has been severely curtailed since the birth of the regime. Defense Minister A. Grechko's nominal membership in the Politburo should be viewed in the light of Marsha Zhukov's and Bulganin's abortive political careers.

Historically, Russia's revolutionary leaders

had a philosophical aversion to and mistrust of the military elite and placed commanding officers under the political control of a special network of commissars. Being very conscious of the French Revolution's traditions and lessons, the old Bolsheviks never lost sight of the possibility that a general might seize power (Bonapartism), and they institutionalized this system.

Stalin, by planting his secret agents at all levels of the state and Army, turned this constant vigilance into a science of control and thus created modern totalitarianism. The current members of the Politburo inherited this system (the secret that has made the Soviet regime safe from military coups for half a century) and have kept it essentially intact.

But, disregarding the realities of this iron surveillance, some experts on Soviet affairs have begun interpreting the writings of various military officials as veiled manifestations of their displeasure with Mr. Brezhnev's foreign policy. This hypothetical judgment is absurd. The Kremlin is neither an open debating club, nor could it conceivably be a target for dissatisfied generals.

Brezhnev and Co. do not, of course, contest all Western theories about the mysteries of their modus operandi. On the contrary, they have made good use of their system's warped image in the West. Whenever they wish to remain adamant at disarmament conferences, they place the responsibility for their truculence on their "hawks" and "the military-industrial complex."

Conjectures about the enemies of detente in high Soviet places do not stop at the doorstep of the military establishment. The speeches of Politburo members are being analyzed and explained, as apparent evidence, that the ideological hardliners are threatening Brezhnev's position. This assumption, too, is based on faulty logic. (1) If he is their boss, they would not dare publicly to criticize him. (2) If

he is their elected chief, carrying out their collective will, why should they then attack him — especially in public?

The fact is that belligerent writings by generals and ominous speeches by Politburo members do not, on the one hand, contradict the General Secretary's dialectical position, and, on the other, they are parts of an orchestrated effort which the Kremlin makes to keep the West baffled and off balance. (Mikhail Suslov, Moscow's elusive "Red eminence," seems to have been the behind-the-scenes band leader during the past decade.)

Brezhnev's enemies could have removed him several times while he was traveling in various parts of the world. Furthermore, had he suspected that such a move might be afoot, he would have stayed home or, before leaving, modified his policies in accordance with the wishes and weight of his critics.

But he could leave home without anxiety. His detente has a sound basis. It is in Moscow's realistic interest. The looming threat from Maoist China makes the Soviet leader's dialogue with the West a sine qua non of balanced power politics. Should a change in Kremlin ranks occur, it would be the result of personal rivalries or clashes arising from increasingly heated debates on what action to take against China.

At the other end of the Eurasian spectrum, detente with the West has cost the Russians virtually nothing. Eastern Europe remains the Soviet preserve, as Stalin intended. In addition, despite their unchanged posture and bold troubleshooting in the Middle East, they have succeeded in creating the illusion among some member-nations of NATO that Moscow is their friend. The Kremlin has done very well, indeed, vis-a-vis the affluent West. How they will fare with the hardy heretics of Peking, however, remains to be seen.

Mr. Kim is a PhD candidate in modern European history at Fordham University, New York.

Spain after Franco

By Francis Renny

While Portugal helters-skelters into an improbable brew of military Marxism, next-door Spain stands within a few months of entering its 40th year of conservative dictatorship. But the 82-year-old Caudillo, General Francisco Franco, now Europe's longest lasting ruler, cannot last forever. The question becomes more and more urgent: after Franco, what?

Spaniards may have been living under a dictatorship for 40 years, but it has not discouraged them from being the most talkative aficionados of politics in the world. They stay up till two or three in the morning debating the issue, continue at eight, and far from using the long Spanish lunch break for a siesta, return to political argument once again. And what they have to say becomes increasingly unrestrained.

Although gatherings of more than 20 people without an official permit are in theory forbidden, all kinds of "cultural" excuses are being found for get-togethers of many times that number.

In theory, too, political parties are illegal. But everyone knows of at least eight, what their names are and who their leaders are. Besides the Communists — whose underground network has been run from Prague or Paris — there are pro- and anti-communist socialists of various shades, social democrats and liberal centrists, and enlightened conservatives as well as the "Ultras" of the fascist Falange.

Francisco himself has abandoned the Falangists and has been quietly disarming them. Their numbers are probably insufficient now to present a real threat to what el Caudillo has planned for the transition after his departure (now being predicted, for one reason or another) between July and October this year. The scenario is that Prince Juan Carlos — grandson of Alfonso XIII, the last King of Spain — should resume the throne and ease the country gradually into a controlled democracy in which law and order come first. The Prince is already being groomed for the job, although his intimates say he fears that if Franco does not step down in the very near future, the chances of constitutional monarchy being able to satisfy the popular demand for participation in government are dim.

The big trouble is that almost 40 years of authoritarian rule have left everyone without real experience of politics, and everyone except the Communists without political organization. While the conservatives, centrists, Christian democrats and socialists boast of supposed popularity with the people (which they are incapable of putting to the test), the Communists have some 15,000 cell organizers or "militantes" many of whom have already penetrated the state-sponsored labor organizations.

Since Pope John XXIII and Valerian Tros, the Spanish Catholic church has also become astonishingly radical, particularly among the Basques of Northern Spain who have long resented the authority of Madrid, and who assassinated Franco's last Prime Minister.

But every Spanish politician, of whatever tendency, insists that the country will not and cannot become another Portugal. For one thing, economic development under Franco has given people a standard of living they do not want to lose. For another, Spain is now orderly without being nearly as repressive as many foreigners imagine.

But most important of all, the Spanish Army has not been demoralized and radicalized by a long and unsuccessful colonial war. Officers have spoken to insist that never again will the Army allow itself to be used as a political tool, but neither, they say, will it allow extremists of left or right to seize power.

The Army, then, should be a stabilizing factor to prevent the Communists causing chaos while democracy gets a fair chance. But the democratic politicians will surely not have unlimited time to prove they can produce results as well as eloquent addresses.

Mr. Renny is a British writer on political affairs.